



# ***Daily Report***

# **China**

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2 September 1994

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# Daily Report

## China

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Name: **Mr. Michael L. Johnson** Project: **Highway Planning Project**  
Title: **Project Manager** Location: **Los Angeles, CA** Status: **IN PROGRESS** Period: **Sept**  
Name: **Mr. James C. Jones** Project: **Engineering Project** Location: **Los Angeles, CA** Status: **IN PROGRESS** Period: **Sept**  
Title: **Project Engineer** Location: **Los Angeles, CA** Status: **IN PROGRESS** Period: **Sept**  
Name: **Mr. John R. Jones** Project: **Planning Project** Location: **Los Angeles, CA** Status: **IN PROGRESS** Period: **Sept**  
Title: **Project Planner** Location: **Los Angeles, CA** Status: **IN PROGRESS** Period: **Sept**

**Notes**

Mr. Michael L. Johnson is currently working on the highway planning project. Mr. James C. Jones is currently working on the engineering project. Mr. John R. Jones is currently working on the planning project.

General

**Li Peng Meets Foreign Ambassadors**

100-1004-44-102 Beijing 125881 to + English 127  
127 1 Sep 86

Li Peng, Premier, September 12, 1986, 4-4-4 Chinese Premier Li Peng met with four foreign and four non-ambassadors in a long-term visit.

The four foreign ambassadors were: 1) Ambassador of Zambia, George Matelangu; 2) the Philippines, H. Alvaro de Mendoza and Mathematics Head of Algeria.

The four non-ambassadors were: Mohamed Lamine Benmoula of Sierra Leone; Abdoulaye Senehadjal (Master in University of Montréal); Jolanta Czerniak of Poland and Abdallah Ben Muhammad Ben Abdallah al-Faqih of Yemen.

Li Peng pointed out the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the eight countries, adding that he hoped that such relations would develop further.

He further thanked the outgoing ambassadors for the contributions they made during their tenure to the development of the relations between their respective countries and China. Li also extended a welcome to the new ambassadors.

**Jiang Zemin Visits European West, Economic Forum**

100-100404 Beijing 125881 to + English 106  
106 1 Sep 86

Li Peng, September 12, 1986, 4-4-4 Chinese Premier Jiang Zemin left here by special plane this morning on an official visit to France and a state visit to Britain.

Before his departure, Jiang said at a press conference that he was very pleased to visit these three countries.

There is no final official visit to Europe since the became Chinese president, he noted, adding that the main purpose of this visit is to help promote peace, understanding, cooperation and mutual benefit.

Responding to a reporter's question on Jiang's decision to visit France, Jiang said that China launched a new democratic revolution following the old one led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and China has attached much importance to the construction of a democratic and legal system ever since the founding of New China in 1949.

Answering on a question on what would sustain a country's democratic system, he said in the past and is still visiting India and there will continue to be such defects in the future, Jiang said, yet the problem is that some people are biased when they view the democratic system in China, he added.

To them, anything that has been copied from the West is democratic and otherwise it is not democratic. Such view is one-sided and not objective.

In this diverse and colorful world, there should not be one mode of democracy, and recognizing and accepting the co-existence of different modes of democracy itself is an embodiment of democracy in international relations.

On Indo-European relations, Jiang said, the two programs has been focused on the relationship between China and Europe since the beginning of this year. China and Europe have come to realize that further cooperation between China and Europe serves the fundamental interests of both sides.

Acknowledging the economic reform in India and Russia, Jiang said, since China and Russia have different situations, it is natural that both countries have some differences in terms of guidelines, methods and approaches regarding their economic reforms. The two countries will never target each other as a reference in economic reform, which are very different.

Jiang is establishing and gradually improving a socialist market economy and it will be after a gradual economic difficulties and problems that may occur in the process of China's economic growth. Jiang said.

The Chinese Government has been paying much attention to a proper handling of the relations among the reform, development and stability. Jiang said, as far as economic growth is concerned, China wants to have a sustained fast-speed and healthy development.

The control of inflation is an important condition for maintaining social stability and ensuring a smooth progress of reform and development. Jiang said and added he confides in Deng Xiaoping (an reward). As far as economic reform where the series of measures China has adopted in such reforming beginning, and has been achieved good results, the former chairman hasn't received.

He and his party were well off at the 10th Plenary Session of the Chinese People by Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Huayang, Wang Zhen and other Chinese leaders.

Accompanying Jiang Zemin on the visit are Wu and Wang Yaping, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and his wife Zhou Hanqin, civil servants Zeng Qinglong and Minister of Energy of the State Planning Commission Chen Yantau.

**Jiang Zemin Leaves on Visit to Russia, Ukraine, France**

100-100404-1194 Beijing 125881 to + English 107  
107 1 Sep 86

(Text) Beijing, September 12, 1986, 4-4-4 Chinese President Jiang Zemin left here by special plane this morning on an official visit to Russia and Ukraine and a state visit to France.

Before his departure, Yang said at a press conference that he was only permitted to visit these three countries.

He said that this is his first official visit to Europe since he became a Chinese president, adding that the purpose of his visit is to help promote peace, understanding, cooperation and mutual benefit.

He said his party were keen to visit the Central Hall of the People's Congress, the National Museum, the Great Hall of the People and the Great Hall of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Accompanying Yang on his visit are Vice Foreign Minister, Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhao Ziyang and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Peng, Minister of State Planning Commission, Chen Junhua.

#### Yang Arrives In Seoul, DPRK, Japan, West Germany

8804 75-94-171 (1) Hong Kong AFP in Beijing 18 Sept 84

Text: Beijing, September 18.—XINHUA—Chinese President Yang Jinsui will attend an extensive summit meeting of the leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation organization (APEC) in the head of Indonesia next November.

Yang made the announcement here this morning when answering a reporter's question at a press conference in the Central Hall of the People's government for the Department for the People's Republic of Korea, Korea and Korea.

He added that he was also invited to be invited to the summit during which he added he will meet and confer with Indonesian President Soeharto and leaders of other countries.

Responding to another question on the possibility for US President Bill Clinton to visit China, Yang said he would also meet President Clinton during the upcoming APEC summit.

Yang invited President Clinton to visit China and his country will be very glad to receive the US president if he comes, Yang said.

#### Further on Foreign Minister Weekly News Conference

##### Speakerman Comments on Hong Kong Government

8804 75-94-171 (1) Hong Kong AFP in Beijing 18 Sept 84

Text: Beijing, September 18.—XINHUA—The three-tiered political structure of the British Hong Kong Government, namely, the Legislative Council, its government and district governments and district board, will only last till June 30, 1997, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today.

This is the inevitable outcome of the unification of the British administration over Hong Kong by then said spokesman Chen Junhua.

He was answering a question at the weekly press conference here this afternoon concerning a topic regulation issued by China's National People's Congress (NPC) Saturday, a committee to abolish the Hong Kong three-tiered political structure.

Chen said the permanent working committee of the Preparation Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) is studying the relevant specific issues concerning establishing the first Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR and will present its suggestion to the Preparation Committee which is to be set up by 1986.

The Chinese Government has made repeated statements that the First Legislative Council and district governments of the Hong Kong SAR will be established in accordance with the basic law and regulations of the relevant decisions of the NPC, the spokesman said.

##### DPRK Recognizes Validity of Armistice

8804 75-94-171 (1) Hong Kong AFP in Beijing 18 Sept 84

Text: Beijing, Sept 18.—AFP—A South Korean spokesman said Friday one day after Beijing withdrew from the commission monitoring the朝鮮半島 armistice.

The Korean armistice agreement is valid effective according to relevant provisions in the agreement and the DPRK, North Korea's side also recognises the validity of the agreement, the spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen conveyed a similar message to South Korean special envoy Song Ho-yung here Thursday, saying the armistice would be effective until a new peace system is established, reports said.

Song, North Korea's deputy foreign minister, was informed Thursday by his Chinese counterpart Tang Renzao of China's decision to withdraw from the Korean-Malayan Armistice Commission.

The commission was set up to monitor enforcement of the truce signed by South Korea and China in 1953 and the United Nations forces on the other at the end of the 1950-53 Korean War.

Tang also expressed Beijing's support for Pyongyang's call for a new mechanism for preserving peace on the peninsula.

Agreements in Seoul said Friday that the Sino-Korean dispute would further complicate the situation on the Korean peninsula, where international concern about Pyongyang's nuclear programme have in recent years overshadowed the armistice issue.

**Restates Korean Armistice as Effect**

(100-10086) *Tele* Beijing: LIAISON 1 in English 0807-1407  
1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) — A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang said here today that the Korean armistice agreement is still effective according to relevant provisions in the agreement.

When was answering a question asking whether the Chinese side considers the Korean armistice agreement still effective.

**Confirms Visit By DPRK Official**

(100-10086) *Tele* Beijing: LIAISON 1 in English 0807-1407  
1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, Sept. 1 (XINHUA) — A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed Thursday (1 Sep) that North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyung is visiting Beijing and called the leadership situation in Pyongyang stable.

He predicted the political situation in the DPRK, North Korea is stable and we believe the North Korean people will continue around the central committee of the Korean Workers Party and the chairman Kim Jong-il. Shen Guofang told reporters.

No official announcement has been made on the replacement of Kim Jong-il, vice president and general secretary of the ruling party following his death in early July.

Shen's statement plain down speculation that absence of an official announcement is a sign that the succession of Kim Jong-il soon and his apparent to Kim Jong-il, is in progress.

Shen said the purpose of Song's visit is to brief China on the plan of the DPRK's commitment to replace the existing armistice agreement with a new safeguarding regime.

Song was involved in talks with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan he said, adding details of the talks would be released upon their completion.

During several rounds of talks with the United States, North Korea has urged replacement of the existing armistice signed in July 1953, which effectively ended the Korean War with a more stable agreement officially ending hostilities.

**Comments on Japanese Apology, Games**

(100-10086) *Tele* Beijing: LIAISON 1 in English 0807-1407  
1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (CNS)—Mr. Shen Guofang, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, reiterated today that political trouble would occur if the organizing committee of the Asian Games, which would be held soon in Hiroshima of Japan, insisted on inviting

Liu Teng-hui, leader of Taiwan authorities, to attend the opening ceremony of the Games.

Mr. Shen said the Asian Games to be held in Hiroshima was a magnificent sports event and the organizing committee must be very cautious about its invitation.

With regard to the deep introspection made by the Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama concerning the aggression war launched by Japan during the World War II. Mr. Shen said Murayama's action was sensible and would help to improve Japan's relationship with its Asian neighboring countries. He hoped that Japanese government would take measures to resolve historical problems left over by the War with its neighboring countries including China.

Mr. Shen denied the rumor that Japanese Prime Minister Murayama was to cancel his visit to China due to the nuclear test to be undertaken in China. Mr. Shen said there was no news about such a test.

**Welcomes Murayama's War Statement**

(100-10086) *Tele* Beijing: LIAISON 1 in English 0807-1407  
1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, Sept. 1 (XINHUA) — A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Thursday (1 Sep) welcomed recent statements by Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on Japanese aggression during World War II.

"We are of the view that the statement made by Prime Minister Murayama on history is wise and will help improve Japan's relations with its Asian neighbors," Shen Guofang said at his weekly news briefing.

Shen was responding to questions concerning Murayama's statements of apology during his tour of southeast Asia as well as Wednesday's announcement in Tokyo of a 100 billion yen Japanese war reparations package for neighboring Asian nations.

We hope the Japanese Government will take concrete steps to settle existing problems left over by history between Japan and its Asian neighbors, including China, Shen said.

China demanded war reparations from Japan when diplomatic relations between the two countries were restored in 1972, but has not clearly set out its agenda on civilian reparations for women forced to serve as sex slaves or other civilian-related casualties, including victims of chemical weapons caches which intermittently caused civilian casualties for years following the war.

In 1992, then Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin told Japanese leaders that the government would not interfere with civilian calls for war compensation. But earlier this year hundreds of civilian war reparations activists were rounded up before the visit of then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Следует отметить, что в результате нее в 1945 году в Китае в провинции Чжэцзян было создано первое в стране социалистическое производственное объединение — Наньчжанский комбинат по производству химических удобрений и текстильных тканей. Несмотря на то что в 1949 году Китайская Народная Республика была провозглашена в результате гражданской войны, в стране продолжалось строительство социалистических производственных объединений.

## ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

Но, — говорит Ф. Ф. — в этом отношении недостаток — это не недостаток — это недостаток в том, что мы хотим, чтобы в народе было мало людей. Или, если хотите, это недостаток в том, что в народе мало людей. Но, — говорит Ф. Ф. — это недостаток в том, что в народе мало людей. Но, — говорит Ф. Ф. — это недостаток в том, что в народе мало людей.

... be modified. After our first hospitalization, we learned that the best way to prevent another will be prevention through a combination of regular exercise, balanced nutrition and medications.

### Definitions and the $\mathcal{L}_1$ metric

1985-1986 学年第二学期期中考试卷 五年级 语文学科

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17. Regarding human health - keeping weapons themselves  
and weapons-grade materials - off with them delayed after the  
July 1999 mandate. The weapons needed to implement the ban  
had already been imported. Senator Ron Wyden who  
had the language introduced and Senator Tom Udall had  
been instrumental in getting weapons-grade materials  
banned in the first place, was instrumental in getting weapons  
banned in the second place.

Practise the following words and expressions. You can use a dictionary if necessary.

1. **What** **time** **do** **you** **get** **up** **in** **the** **morning**? **At** **7.00**.

2. **What** **time** **do** **you** **have** **breakfast**? **At** **7.30**.

3. **What** **time** **do** **you** **go** **to** **school**? **At** **8.00**.

4. **What** **time** **do** **you** **have** **lunch**? **At** **12.00**.

5. **What** **time** **do** **you** **have** **supper**? **At** **7.00**.

6. **What** **time** **do** **you** **go** **to** **bed**? **At** **9.00**.

7. **What** **time** **do** **you** **get** **up** **on** **Sunday**? **At** **7.00**.

8. **What** **time** **do** **you** **have** **breakfast** **on** **Sunday**? **At** **7.30**.

9. **What** **time** **do** **you** **have** **lunch** **on** **Sunday**? **At** **12.00**.

10. **What** **time** **do** **you** **have** **supper** **on** **Sunday**? **At** **7.00**.

11. **What** **time** **do** **you** **go** **to** **bed** **on** **Sunday**? **At** **9.00**.

Mr. Antognini has had the money since  
September 10, however, and has not  
transferred it. When Antognini is not  
abuse the Government is unable to  
recover it. In a discussion of the case  
Antognini stated he was asked to make an arrangement  
by Mr. Silcox and, in this, Mr. Silcox  
and Antognini were engaged in a  
negotiation.

Mr. Brown, who remained for a few days during these intervals, and the Wang, who were in the same office there when things happened. These two, however, were with me about an hour, and so I could not have the other things happen that he goes on to describe. He ought to corroborate that as well as I do. He was impressed with the view that the 30th meeting came right with Tamm's (Miss) Standard. Tamm, however, was engaged by the U. S. Government, was giving some statements in response to the question of the Chinese.

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RECORDED IN THE CHURCH BOOKS OF THE  
SCHOOL.

The *reptilomorph* followed *Amphibia*—*Reptilia*—*Archosauria*—*Synapsida*—*Mammalia*. The *reptilomorph* stage ended after the Lower Permian, whereas the *Amphibia*—*Reptilia*—*Archosauria*—*Synapsida*—*Mammalia* stage continued through the Lower Permian, Middle Permian, and Upper Permian.



It is reported that the Pentagon has come under fire from congressmen who have charged that U.S.-supplied weapons have been used in southeastern Turkey where Turkish Forces have been waging an anti-separatist war for the past 10 years.

The United States has passed a foreign aid bill including 10 percent of a \$6.5 million U.S. dollars aid package for Turkey. It linked the 10 percent portion of the aid to the human rights situation in Turkey with emphasis on the Kurdish issue.

Similar sanctions were imposed on Turkey by Austria and Switzerland, the paper said.

#### **Irish Deputy Premier To Meet Clinton on Ulster Affairs**

(080309141794 Beijing UNTB/6 in English 1261-18ET 1 Sep 94)

(Text) London, September 1 (XINHAI 6)—Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dick Spring is to leave for the United States today to meet U.S. President Bill Clinton on the ceasefire announced last night by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), according to reports from Dublin, the capital of the Irish republic.

The White House is quoted as saying that Spring and Clinton will hold talks on the cessation of hostilities and the ongoing peace process in Northern Ireland.

An hour after the IRA announced its ceasefire, the U.S. President telephoned British Prime Minister John Major and his Irish counterpart Albert Reynolds to express his congratulations on the development.

The British newspaper THE INDEPENDENT claimed today that Clinton has been more active on Ireland than his predecessors and the phone call underlined the U.S. Administration's wish to get as much credit as possible for what it considers a foreign policy success.

Given that Clinton needs to show he is achieving something with his foreign policy—after setbacks in Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti—he will want his contribution to the IRA ceasefire to be as heavily publicised as possible, the newspaper said.

Clinton's most useful role was in showing Sinn Fein and the IRA that a ceasefire could bring political dividends in the U.S., it added.

It is reported that Dick Spring will also hold talks on Northern Ireland with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the current president of the European Council.

#### **Costa Rica's Cuban Policy To Be More Flexible**

(080309111794 Beijing UNTB/6 in English 1261-18ET 1 Sep 94)

(Text) San Jose, August 31 (XINHAI 6)—Costa Rica will make its policy more flexible for Cuban refugees. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Vargas said today

Some 400 Cubans will be granted visas for entering Costa Rica if they have guaranteed support from their families residing here.

Costa Rica's capacity to receive new refugees is very limited. President Jose Maria Figueres said in over 100,000 people from other Central American countries have come into the country to seek refuge from armed conflicts or economic crises.

The United States has insisted that the governments of this area receive Cuban and Haitian refugees, and only Panama and Honduras have accepted the proposal.

But now more countries have agreed to receive Cuban and grant them a working permit, on condition that they have families residing in the host country who will support them.

The problem with Cuban refugees worsened in August when some 17,000 people, twice the number of deportees in the preceding seven months, fled the island country in makeshift boats. The great majority of them sought asylum in the U.S.

#### **Japan Welcomes Russian Pull-Out From Germany**

(080309111794 Beijing UNTB/6 in English 1261-18ET 1 Sep 94)

(Text) Tokyo, September 1 (XINHAI 6)—Japan today welcomed Russia's completion of troop withdrawal from Germany and two Baltic republics.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Tomonori Tomoda said in a statement that Japan sees the Russian pull-out from Germany, Latvia and Estonia as a great step toward a new order in Europe in the post-Cold War era.

He said that Japan hopes that relations between Russia and the three countries will be further developed.

#### **U.N. Trade Network Shanghai Center Operational**

1 Sep

(080309114594 Beijing UNTB/6 in English 1474-18ET 1 Sep 94)

(Text) Shanghai, September 1 (XINHAI 6)—The United Nations Trade Network Shanghai Center (or UNTS) is to be set up, became operational today.

Jean Gouraud, secretary-general of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said in a congratulatory telegram that the setting up of the center means that China will play an open role in world trade.

He added that he hoped more centers would be built in China.

Liu Shanyan, vice-minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, said that the center was part of the country's efforts to support the U.N. Trade efficiency plan.

The plan, made according to suggestions from 15 countries and regions, aims at setting up a worldwide trade network and keeping enterprises well-informed so as to improve international trade efficiency.

So far, such centers have been set up in the United States, Finland, Australia, Tunisia and Thailand.

Li said that the establish- ment of the center will promote the open, free, and advanced trade expertise in Shanghai as well as in the rest of the country.

He said that it will also open more channels for Shanghai's foreign trade and help connect the city's economy with the world economy.

### United States & Canada

#### Zou Ruihua Meets With U.S. Business Representatives

100-100011004 Beijing Xinhua in English 1022  
1 M 2 Sep 84

Text] Beijing, September 1—XINHUA—Li—a Chinese Vice-Premier, Zou Ruihua met and conversed on separate occasions here today with former U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and Andrew Lerner, president of the Inter- company, an organization of New-U.S. trade and economic cooperation.

Hills is here on business discussions on behalf of some U.S. companies that have undertaken cooperative projects with the Chinese Ministry of Electronics Industry.

#### NPC Chairman Qiao Shi Meets U.S. Congressman Archer

100-100011004 Beijing Xinhua in English 1022  
1 M 2 Sep 84

Text] Beijing, September 1—XINHUA—Li—a Chinese vice-chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC), made the remark this afternoon when meeting with Bill Archer, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, in the Great Hall of the People.

The NPC is facing arduous tasks in legislation, especially in economic legislation, Qiao said, and China has drawn on some successful experience of foreign countries' legislative work over recent years.

Archer said that the U.S. is willing to have technical cooperation in legislation with China and he said that he hopes that more U.S. congressmen and judges will visit China so as to increase their understanding of the country.

Agreeing with Archer, Qiao said that the best way to gain knowledge of a country is to have direct contact with it, and that more contact will help promote mutual understanding, trust and cooperation.

On Sino-U.S. relations, Qiao said that China hopes Sino-U.S. relations will develop steadily on the basis of the three joint communiques the two countries have signed.

The U.S. congressman and his party started for visit August 27 as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

#### Further Reporting on Secretary Brown Visit

##### Text on Shanghai

100-100011004 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 cMET 11 Aug 84

From the "1980 Morning News" program

Text] The municipal government yesterday [31 August] welcomed U.S. Secretary of Commerce Brown and his party.

In behalf of Mayor Huang Ju, Vice Mayor Ma Lin delivered a welcoming address. He said: The prospects for Shanghai's commercial cooperation with the United States will be good so long as both sides observe the principle of mutual benefit and common development.

He said: There are sound foundations for Shanghai's cooperation with the United States in the trade, economic, technical and work force training fields. Of the 63 countries having direct investments in Shanghai, the United States ranks second in total investment volume. Operations of enterprises invested in by U.S. firms here in Shanghai have been quite successful.

Brown said: Nothing is more important than the establishment of a sustained relationship with China.

During his stay in Shanghai, Brown attended a ceremony to sign a number of contracts on Sino-U.S. joint and cooperative ventures.

Brown deplored Shanghai for Guangzhou each Sunday evening.

##### Witnesses Signing in Shanghai

100-100011004 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 cMET 11 Aug 84

From the "1980 Morning News" program

Text] The Shanghai Municipal Power Corporation and the U.S. General Electric Financial Company signed an agreement yesterday [31 August] on the establishment of a joint gas turbine power company. The two sides decided to jointly invest and build four 100,000 kw gas turbine generating units at Shanghai's Zhebei Power

Plant. This is the first large Sino-U.S. cooperation project in Shanghai in recent years.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Brown and Shanghai mayor's representative Wang Zikang, who is the chairman of the municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission. Brown also signed the agreement as a witness.

In addition, China and the United States also signed three high-level cooperative agreements in Shanghai.

### Meets Wu Bangguo

PRIS-CHI-94-172 Beijing XINHUA 4 Sep 94  
(Text) (Xinhua) Shanghai People's Radio Network in  
Mandarin 800 GMT 11 Aug 94

From the "94 Morning News" program:

(Text) Wu Bangguo, Political Bureau member of the  
PC's Central Committee and secretary of the Shanghai  
Municipal CPC committee met U.S. Commerce Secretary  
Brown and his party yesterday (11 August).

Wu Bangguo welcomed Brown's visit to Shanghai and  
expressed the hope that Mr. Brown's visit will further  
promote the expansion of Shanghai's economic and  
trade relations with the United States.

In addition, he briefed Brown about Shanghai's tremendous  
changes made in recent years under the leadership  
of the party's Central Committee and kind concern of the  
new-generation revolutionaries, pointing out that the  
city has maintained a sustained rapid healthy  
income growth.

Wu Bangguo said Shanghai's economic growth has  
provided a vast market and investment opportunities for  
foreign entrepreneurs. Businesses from various countries,  
including the United States, have shown a great  
interest in investing in Shanghai.

Wu Bangguo hoped that U.S. entrepreneurs would utilize  
their advantages to actively compete in taking part  
in equal terms in Shanghai's infrastructure construction,  
readjustment of industrial structure and general develop-  
ment.

He invited U.S. entrepreneurs to visit Shanghai more  
often to seize the opportunity for increasing bilateral  
cooperation.

Brown thanked Shanghai's warm hospitality and Wu  
Bangguo's detailed briefing. He said Shanghai plays an  
irreplaceable role in Chinese economic development.  
Therefore, we are willing to further discuss with  
Shanghai the possibilities for cooperation in various  
fields. Shanghai has set its own development goals. We  
want to become your partners in achieving these goals.

In the meeting, Wu Bangguo also fielded questions from  
U.S. entrepreneurs. Vice Mayor Shi Lin was present at  
the meeting.

### Tours Guangzhou; Leaves for Hong Kong

PRIS-CHI-94-173 Beijing XINHUA 4 Sep 94  
(Text) (Xinhua) September 4—Visiting  
U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and his party  
left here this afternoon for Hong Kong.

This morning Zhu Senlin, governor of south China's  
Guangdong Province met with Brown and his party  
who arrived here last night from Shenzhen.

Zhu briefed Brown on the situation of Guangdong's  
reform, opening-up and economic development.

The governor told Brown that Guangdong's total import  
and export value this year is expected to surpass 70  
billion U.S. dollars worth, and the province will introduce  
over 10 billion dollars in investment from overseas.

Brown said that there exists a good foundation for the  
economic cooperation between U.S. and Guangdong. He  
expressed the hope that such cooperation would be  
furthered on the existing basis.

After the meeting Brown and Zhu attended signing  
ceremonies for three contracts between Guangdong and  
U.S. companies, which involve nearly one billion dollars  
of U.S. investment.

This afternoon Brown and his party also visited a  
Sino-U.S. joint venture in Guangzhou.

### Attends AT&T, Guangdong Agreement Signing

PRIS-CHI-94-174 Beijing XINHUA 4 Sep 94  
(Text) (Xinhua) September 4—The tele-  
gram and telephone companies of the U.S. today signed a  
500-million-U.S.-dollar cooperation agreement with  
Guangdong Province's Bureau of Posts and Telecommu-  
nications.

Visiting U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and  
Guangdong provincial governor Zhu Senlin attended the  
signing ceremony.

Under the agreement, the U.S. company will provide  
500 million dollars in loans to the bureau in the next five  
years, so that the Guangdong partner will be able to buy  
telecommunications equipment from the U.S. partner.

The U.S. company is expected to sign a 150-  
million-dollar new contract with the bureau later this  
year, so that the Guangdong partner will be able to  
import telecommunications equipment from the U.S.  
partner.

The U.S. partner will also set up a telecommunications technical center in the provincial capital of Guangzhou in east Guangdong province to establish advanced management.

#### Arrives in Hong Kong

100-12091704 Beijing XINHUA (1 in English) 1042  
-M7 - Sep 94

1994, Hong Kong, September 11: XINHUA (1 in English) 1042  
States Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown arrived here today for a two-day visit.

In a reception given in his honor by Financial Secretary Hamilton MacLeod this evening, the U.S. commerce secretary described his China visit as successful.

In his written arrival statement, he said: "I will have the opportunity to be fully briefed on the challenges faced by Hong Kong at this important time and will share as well my impressions of these last few days of meetings in China with the country's government and business leadership."

#### XINHUA: A Cities Brown on Bilateral Trade

100-12091704 Beijing XINHUA (1 in English) 1042  
-M7 - Sep 94

1994, Hong Kong, September 1: XINHUA (1 in English) 1042  
A strong U.S.-China relationship must be established if the United States of America wants to win the market share experts in China, said a senior U.S. official here today.

Speaking at a luncheon held here in his honor by the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown indicated that China is so important to the United States that his country can not afford confrontation with it.

Imagine a scenario in which we continued on the path of confrontation and undermined the abilities of our firms to compete in this important market, not only would we lose commercial, he said.

But those who assumed our role within the Chinese market would be less likely to advance the best practices for which American firms are known and which contribute in real ways to social and economic reforms, he added.

In his speech, Brown pledged that his country will use all the law and legitimate tools at its disposal to ensure that the United States wins the market share in exports in China.

To further enhance its competitiveness in the Chinese market, the United States, according to Brown, is going to launch new programs in the future including the establishment of a permanent mechanism for advancing the U.S.-China joint committee on Commerce and Trade.

Brown arrived here Thursday 11 September afternoon after ending a two-day visit to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. During his stay in the three cities, Brown clinched over \$ billion U.S. dollars worth of business deals with the Chinese mainland.

He is scheduled to leave here Saturday, which will end his eight-day presidential business development mission to the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, the first cabinet-level visit from the United States Government to China since the U.S. President's decision last May to renew the most-favored nation trading status for China and delink future renewal from human rights issues.

#### Trip Concludes With Contract Signing

100-12091704 Beijing XINHUA (1 in English) 1042  
-M7 - Sep 94

By L. Zhuwan and L. Wen - Trip Ends With More Deals

1994, Guangzhou - U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and his entourage of corporate leaders struck more deals as the delegation reached the South China part of its four-city visit.

Three major contracts worth nearly \$1.5 billion, covering telecommunications, power generation and environmental protection, were signed in Guangzhou.

Brown described his stay in the Guangdong provincial capital, the last stop on his working visit, as another day of great success.

Provincial Governor Zhu Shenzhou and Ron Brown presided over three signing ceremonies between U.S. businesses and their new Chinese partners in Guangzhou.

AT and T, a global communications and computer company, signed a long-term cooperation agreement with a financing package of up to \$900 million over five years to support the development of advanced communications in South China.

This is the largest project AT and T has signed with a provincial power and telecommunications administration in China. AT and T will provide sophisticated network infrastructure equipment, including advanced digital switching, optical transmission and wireless systems.

The two sides also signed two memorandums of understanding worth several billion dollars.

Entergy Corporation, the last U.S. company to participate in power station projects in Guangdong, will provide 10 percent equity for the Tianhe Power Plant project.

Total investment in the three-phase project is expected to be \$1.5 billion. Entergy's contribution in the form of equipment exports will be about \$400 million.

Another memo with the Guangdong Environmental and Sanitation Administration was signed with Waste Management International, the world's largest environmental protection company.

The two are negotiating on the construction of four or five waste-to-energy facilities which convert urban waste into electricity. Each facility is estimated to cost \$100 million.

According to Brown, four other projects are under discussion between Guangdong and U.S. firms.

They include a mini van plant in Zhanjiang, South China Sea gas exploration, the Guangzhou Metro and the Zuhai Power Plant.

Guangzhou Zhu said the province hopes to conduct more international economic and trade cooperation, especially with the United States.

The province is planning to hold an economic, technological and trading fair in Los Angeles from December 1 to 6.

Over 120 key construction and high-tech projects are to be put up for negotiations, necessitating a total investment of \$8.4 billion.

Zhu said the province aimed to purchase advanced technology and equipment from the U.S. for the sectors of power-generation, electronics, telecommunications, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

In recent years, Guangdong has established strong economic and trade ties with the U.S.

To date, American investment in the province exceeds \$1 billion. Last year, direct trade between the two sides reached \$1.5 billion, Zhu said.

#### **Bank of New York To Handle Shenzhen Firm's U.S. Deposits**

0803080221094 Beijing XINHUA (in English) 10:15 AMT Sat Sep 10

Text] New York, September 10 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of New York announced today that Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Real Estate and Properties (Group) Co. has selected the bank as the depository for its sponsored level-I ADR program.

The Chinese firm's American depository receipts (ADRs) trade on the over-the-counter (OTC) market effective August 31, 1994. Each ADR represents 100 Class B shares of the firm which trade on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

The firm is one of the largest property developers and investors in Shenzhen, one of China's special economic zones. Its property development projects and property investment portfolio include residential buildings, commercial buildings, hotels, shopping centers, factories, premises and warehouses. Through overseas subsubsidiaries

the firm has participated in a number of property development projects in Hong Kong, Australia, Canada and the United States.

The Bank of New York is the world's largest depository for American and global depository receipt facilities which allow non-U.S. companies to offer dollar denominated securities to investors in the United States. It currently issues depository receipts for more than 100 non-U.S. companies representing 41 countries and accounts for over 90 percent of all public sponsored depository receipt programs. In June 1, 1994, the bank opened a representative office in Shanghai to support the growing global demands for the bank's securities processing products and international banking services.

The Bank of New York was founded in 1784 by Alexander Hamilton and is the nation's oldest bank operating under its original name.

#### **Fugitive Wanted on U.S. Run Guangzhou Commodities Firm**

0803080221094 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS (in English) Sat Sep 10

Guangzhou - Monday:

Text] Eddie Chan Tse-chou, the fugitive Hong Kong policeman wanted in the United States on racketeering and gambling offences, has been located. He is the vice-chairman of a commodities company in Guangzhou in a joint venture with China's central bank, the People's Bank of China.

Chan, 41, was one of the police sergeants who fled Hong Kong for Taiwan in 1972 with millions of dollars to avoid the Hong Kong IAC (Independent Commission Against Corruption) crackdown on corruption. Chan moved to the United States where he became a community leader in New York's Chinatown before disappearing in 1984 when U.S. authorities identified him as a key figure in organised crime. Chan—known as "Fast Eddie"—has been on the run ever since. There is a warrant out for his arrest in the U.S. for racketeering and gambling offences.

Chan's company in Guangzhou, Yit Fa International Commodities Ltd. is based in a small office block attached to the new Riverside Hotel at Dashatin ferry pier. Chan's son, Chan Wing-ko, an assistant to the president of Frankwell Holdings, a company based in Hong Kong with affiliates in the U.S., confirmed that his father worked there. He also confirmed that Frankwell was a partner in Yit Fa, a joint venture with the People's Bank of China. A New York source said that Yit Fa's chairman was an official with the People's Bank of China.

Frankwell Holdings is a privately held Hong Kong finance and development company. Its affiliate in New York, Frankwell Management Services, was one of four

U.S. trading companies shut down in June by commodities regulators after being accused of illegally selling commodity futures to immigrants. Last month, a U.S. district court judge ruled that the business should be allowed to resume trading.

This week a high-profile Chinatown figure, Chan Wing-yeung, was charged in New York with using a company set up by Frankwell Management Services to cheat Chinese immigrants out of millions of dollars. The U.S. indictment alleges that under Chan Wing-yeung's direction, Evergreen International Development posed as a legitimate broker for trading precious metals and foreign currencies on Hong Kong commodities markets. U.S. authorities say Evergreen was incorporated by Frankwell Management Services and operated from the same Chinatown address in New York. In Hong Kong, the chairman of Frankwell Holdings, Wilson Lau, has denied any financial link with Chan Wing-yeung, describing him as "a friend who leased office space."

Chan Wing-yeung and Eddie Chan have a lot in common. Chan Wing-yeung is known to be a senior member of the On Leong tong, a powerful Chinese community association conveniently linked with organized crime by the U.S. authorities. Eddie Chan who, as a high-profile community leader, met U.S. congressmen while lobbying for less restrictive immigration quotas for Asians, was the national president of the On Leong tong. In 1984, the President's Commission on Organized Crime heard evidence that named Eddie Chan as the head of organized crime in Chinatown. He disappeared shortly afterwards. In 1990, Eddie Chan and Chan Wing-yeung were charged with racketeering and running a nationwide illegal On Leong gambling operation. Eddie Chan was tried in his absence and a warrant for his arrest was issued by the U.S. authorities. Chan Wing-yeung walked free after the jury failed to reach a verdict. Both Chans have been described by U.S. authorities as being the "Tales of Chinatown"—a reference to the gangster who dominated the New York mafia in the 1940s and early 1950s.

At the plush Guangzhou office this week a man called Henry Mai identified himself as Eddie Chan's cousin. He said Chan might be available in the afternoon. Minutes later, Chan's son said his father was in Beijing and he was unsure when he would return. The receptionist said Eddie Chan and Mai did not spend much time in the office. The next day, Chan's son, who speaks fluent English, was absent from the office. "He has many meetings outside today because of activity in the commodities market," a secretary said.

**U.S. Scholar, Advisor to Beijing Government Dies**  
0901200002/2994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0512  
GMT 2 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) As a well-known traditional-style courtyard on the west wing of downtown Beijing has become a place of fond memories

because noted American scholar, Sol Adler, spent the last 15 years of his life there, devoting his last energy to the development cause of the Chinese people.

Sol, an "old friend of the Chinese people" as he used to be called and an economist, died of cancer August 4, two days before his 85th birthday.

In his study, two desks were still kept in their original places where Sol and his wife, Pat, used to work late into the night.

Along the walls are bookshelves with books in different languages piled up right to the ceiling which are classified into the categories of China, art, philosophy, economics, and the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong.

Sol was born in a poor family. But his brilliance won him scholarships at Oxford and London University. Later, he became an American citizen and worked for the U.S. Treasury Department.

During the Second World War, he came to China as representative of the U.S. Treasury Department, and he witnessed the struggle of the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, against aggression and for liberation.

In 1947 Sol was recalled back to the United States and was put under investigation for several years in the treasury against communism. Eventually he was cleared but he found nothing to do although he remained in the Treasury Department.

At that time life was impossible for him—he went back to Britain—Pat said. Afterwards he lost his American citizenship—in fact he became stateless.

In the 50s he wrote a book about the tremendous changes in the Chinese economy after liberation and after 1957 he revisited China several times.

At the advice of his close friend Ji Chaoqiang, then vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, he came to settle in China in 1982. The next year he married Pat who came to China as a language teacher.

According to Pat, Adler believed that he could use his knowledge to help with the construction of New China.

Pat and many friends of Sol called him a sort of "renaissance" man, which in Europe means a man of a wide range of knowledge and interests.

According to Pat, Sol was an economist but was also distinguished in philosophy; he had a great love for literature and poetry—he could practically quote Hamlet, he could speak French, German and Hebrew and he could communicate in Chinese; he also had tremendous interests in mathematics, medicine, Chinese and Western art, music and even sports.

Since the 1980s, he had been adviser to the Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development under the China-Soviet Council, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, and the Institute of World Economy and Politics under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Because of his knowledge in international economy and politics, he put forward many good suggestions for China's economic development. In addition, he participated in the English translation of a large amount of documents, including the works of Mao Zedong and other senior Chinese leaders.

Pat said he worked harmoniously with his Chinese colleagues. And during the Cultural Revolution, Adler was specially protected by Premier Zhou Enlai.

Entering the 1970s when the relations between Beijing and Washington began to improve, Sino-American friendship was restored. However, Pat said they did not want to move back to the United States.

"China is our home. We have no other home. We have got settled here," she said.

The major ways she was an internationalist—he was born in Britain and became an American but he had a great love for China and the Chinese people, Pat said.

Thus was because he traveled a lot in China and got to know China and the Chinese people.

She was in hospital for 11 months before he died. He had to breathe through machines and he couldn't talk. He could only communicate through his mouth movement and by nodding or shaking his head. And Pat made some cards for him to spell out words.

She did not leave him well, Pat said. His faith in socialism was never shaken. He believed that the Chinese people would struggle and overcome the difficulties and eventually build socialism.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Analyzes 'Mistakes' of U.S. Diplomacy

(8/1/1994) 1994 Review: RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
"Int'l Forum: volume 1, Zhang Dexian (1728-1994) 'Role of Mistakes in U.S. Diplomacy'"

Text: In a recent statement, U.S. Assistant to the President for Security Affairs Lake admitted, "It is currently more difficult than at any time in the past" for the government to "formulate foreign policy." He attributed this to the "changeable situation following the end of the Cold War and to the isolationist sentiment of the general population in the United States. What Mr. Lake means is obvious. Over the past year and more, the U.S. government and the public have continuously criticized the government's foreign policy for 'not having clear targets' and 'being chaotic.' Even comments about

making major readjustments to the basis of foreign affairs policymakers have frequently been heard.

However, Lake's explanation is not at all convincing. Of course, President Clinton assumed office at a time when drastic changes took place in the world and many uncertain factors had emerged in the international situation, and it was difficult for the United States to determine at once its position in the international strategy. However, the essence of the question does not lie in the type of diplomatic strategy the United States has put forward, but in whether such a strategy conforms with reality and the course of events. Viewed from the actual situation, the reason why the United States has repeatedly suffered setbacks is that there is a great contradiction between the United States' subjective intentions and the reality as well as between its hopes and strength.

An important characteristic of the international situation since the end of the Cold War is that the world has moved further toward multipolarity. The emergence of several centers of strength has constituted a challenge to U.S. hegemony and the disintegration of the bipolar system has weakened U.S. control over its allies. However, the United States regards itself as the only superpower, repeatedly says that it wants to play a "leading role" and gives orders to other countries. This runs counter to the reality of multipolarity and is an important reason behind the series of setbacks in U.S. foreign policy.

Lake himself put forward more than a year ago an "extension strategy" asserting the necessity of "extending" the "free market," "democratic politics" and "the value concepts" of the west to the entire world. To achieve this, the United States frequently finds fault in the internal affairs of other countries and even wantonly interferes in them by imposing "sanctions" and "blockades," or other measures. This has not only resulted in tense relations between the United States and many third world countries, but it has also aggravated the turbulent political situation in some regions. This practice violates the basic principle of international law which asserts that the people of various countries have the right to select their own political system and way of life. Therefore, as soon as the "extension strategy" was put forward, it was opposed by many countries. Even people with breadth of vision in the United States said that this strategy "would not work."

Another characteristic of the international situation after the end of the Cold War is that turmoil caused by national and territorial conflicts has intensified. This type of conflict should be settled through discussion and dialogue in accordance with the UN Charter. The United States, however, has regarded itself as a "global policeman," has meddled in affairs everywhere, has frequently resorted to force, and has run into difficulties and has ultimately been foiled everywhere. The predicament the United States is experiencing in Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Nam all demonstrate that its strength

does not match its ambition of continuing to act as a global policeman. Due to a series of setbacks, the United States has to choose that to adopt a policy of contraction in its military intervention abroad. Fighting war in all directions has become selective participation, although this change has damaged the United States' image because the former and the latter are contradictions.

In short, the United States has brought the present passive situation of its diplomacy entirely on itself. If the United States does not abandon these ways of thinking that run counter to the historical trend and correct its policies, it will be extremely difficult for it to break the cycle of mistakes in its diplomacy and to extricate itself from the current predicament.

#### Aviation Industry Increases Exports Volume

0000-000-000-000 BEIJING 1 SEP 94  
CMM 1 SEP 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1—XINHUA—A—China's aviation industry will push the annual export volume of machinery and electronic products to the rate of 3 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this century, reported INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS NEWS.

The paper quoted Zhang Honghui, executive manager of the Aviation Industry Corporation, as saying that his company exported machinery and electronic products worth of 134 million U.S. dollars in 1993, a big jump over the 1992 figure of 70 million U.S. dollars.

Zhang said that the export volume made up by nearly one third of China's total export of machinery and electronic products last year.

Over the past ten years, the company has extended its business to 60 countries and regions all over the world.

Zhang outlined a plan for the Ninth Five-Year Plan Period (1996-2000) to increase the export of machinery and electronic products to 200 million U.S. dollars a year and finally reach 3 billion U.S. dollars in 2000.

#### Northeast Asia

##### Qian Qichen Meets With DPRK Envoy, Notes U.S. Talks

0000-000-000-000 BEIJING 1 SEP 94  
CMM 1 SEP 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1—XINHUA—A—China hopes that all relevant parties will abide by the Korean Armistice Agreement, which will be effective until a new peace system is established, vice-premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today.

Qian made the remark when meeting with Song Ho-kyung, special envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) government and DPRK vice-minister of foreign affairs.

During the meeting at the state guesthouse, Song received the cordial greetings of the DPRK leaders to the Chinese leaders and thanked the Chinese leaders and people for their condolences over the death of DPRK President Kim Il-sung.

Qian expressed thanks to the DPRK leaders for their greetings. He said he believed that the DPRK people will unite around the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Jong-il to complete the unfinished mission of the late President Kim Il-sung.

Noting that recent talks between the DPRK and the United States have gained results, Qian said that China hopes the talks will continue and make more progress.

Discussing the establishment of a peace-protection system on the Korean peninsula, Qian said that China sincerely hopes to see stability and peace on the peninsula.

The Korean peace agreement will be effective until a new peace system is established, Qian said, and China hopes that all relevant parties will abide by it.

##### DPRK Envoy Expresses 'Cordial' Greetings to Qian Qichen

0000-000-000-000 BEIJING 1 SEP 94  
CMM 1 SEP 94

(Text) Beijing, 1 Sep—XINHUA—A—China's premier and concurrently Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with Song Ho-kyung, special envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Central) Committee headed by Kim Jong-il and continue to fulfill President Kim Il-sung's behest.

Song Ho-kyung conveyed cordial greetings from the DPRK leaders to the Chinese leaders and expressed the Korean side's profound gratitude to the Chinese party and government leaders and people for their condolences over the death of DPRK President Kim Il-sung. Qian Qichen thanked the special envoy for conveying the DPRK leaders' greetings. He said he believed that the Korean people will rally closely around the Workers Party of Korea (Central) Committee headed by Kim Jong-il and continue to fulfill President Kim Il-sung's behest.

Qian Qichen said: Recent talks between the DPRK and the United States have gained results. China hopes the talks will continue and make more progress.

Discussing the establishment of peace and security mechanisms, Qian Qichen said: China sincerely hopes to see stability and peace on the peninsula. The Korean Armistice Agreement will be effective until a new peace mechanism is established. All parties concerned should abide by the agreement.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIRS-CH-94-171  
2 September 1994**Tang Receives DPRK Envoy; China To Withdraw From Commission**C98031098141194 Beijing XINHUA 4 in English 1400  
+GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to withdraw the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers from the Korea Military Armistice Commission.

This was revealed today when Tang Jiaxuan, Chinese vice-foreign minister, held talks with Song Ho-kyung, special envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Government and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, August 30.

The two exchanged views on the issue of establishing a stable peace-protection system on the Korean peninsula.

During the meeting both sides expressed satisfaction at the joint efforts made by the two countries in maintaining the armistice and protecting peace and security on the peninsula in the past more than 40 years in support of the Korea armistice agreement.

Both sides held that a new peace-protection system should be established on the peninsula to meet the changes in the international situation and the present situation on the peninsula.

Song consulted the Chinese side on plans for establishing a peace-protection system and some already-adopted measures such as recalling the DPRK delegation to the military armistice commission and establishing the Panmunjom representative office of the DPRK People's Army as a consultative organization.

The special envoy stressed that these steps are well-meant actions and are aimed at creating conditions for establishing the peace-protection system.

Tang expressed concern over developments on the Korean peninsula and said China hopes for relaxation and stability on the peninsula.

Maintaining the peninsula's peace and stability will not only benefit all countries in the region, but also be conducive to the peace and security of Asia and even the whole world, Tang said, adding that China holds that relevant issues on the peninsula should be solved through consultations and dialogue between the relevant parties.

Considering the requirements of the DPRK and the fact that the DPRK has recalled its delegation from the military armistice commission and the commission has actually stopped operations, the Chinese Government has decided to recall the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation from the commission, Tang said.

China hopes that all relevant parties will continue to make constructive efforts for relaxation of the situation on the Korean peninsula, he said.

**Li Peng Holds Talks With Toyota President**C98031098141194 Beijing XINHUA 4 in English 0800  
+GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that the future of Sino-Japanese cooperation in the automobile industry is bright.

During his meeting with Tatsuro Toyota, president of Japan's Toyota Motor Corporation, the premier expressed the hope that Toyota would continue its cooperation with China in this regard.

Li said that in the past several years, the cooperation between Toyota and some Chinese auto makers had yielded good results.

With the development of China's economy, the automobile industry would have a bigger role to play and promise broad prospects for development, Li said.

Toyota said that his company accepts the industrial policy of China and would like to expand its ties by exporting to China Toyota's management experience and advanced technology.

**Southeast Asia & Pacific****Burmese Leader To Visit 'Next Week'**C98031098141194 Beijing XINHUA 4 in English 0248  
+GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Yangon (Rangoon), September 1 (XINHUA) -- The Myanmar (Burma) authorities announced here today that Secretary of State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) Khin Nyunt will pay a friendship visit to China next week.

The forthcoming visit is taking place at the invitation of Fan Geng, secretary-general of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

China and Myanmar as good neighbors have traditional friendship and have made great progress in trade and economic cooperation in recent years.

**Thai Deputy Prime Minister Pays Friendship Visit****Meets With Li Peng**C98031098141194 Beijing XINHUA 4 in English 0834  
+GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Li Peng met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior General of Thailand Chavalit Yongchaiyudh here today.

Li said that China would like to strengthen cooperation with Thailand and other South-east Asian nations in various fields.

Development has been smooth in the relations between China and Thailand. The exchange of visits by top leaders of the two countries and active economic and cultural cooperation, as well as effective cooperation in international issues, have further promoted the development of such relations.

The Thai prime minister, in his visit to China at the invitation of the China Association for International Friendship Contact

### Talks With Lee Man-heung

080-00000-4 1994 Beijing 15 SEP 1994  
CIAF - Sep 94

Today, Beijing, September 15, 1994. Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission Li Man-heung met with Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior General Chuwattai Chumphaiwattana today.

He called for strengthening the friendship between the two countries, the two peoples and the two armies.

China attaches great importance to developing such friendship and to preserving friendly trade and economic cooperation in particular.

China and Thailand have a traditional friendship and the relations between the two countries are good, he noted, adding that Bangkok, the capital, has the other two leaders of the two countries will help push ahead their friendly relations and economic cooperation.

Chumphaiwattana was very pleased to see the Chinese government and the people were pleased over rapid economic growth in China over the past few years. He shared his view that the two countries should develop trade and economic cooperation in various forms.

### Leaders Send National Day Messages to Vietnam

080-00000-4 1994 Beijing 16 SEP 1994  
CIAF - Sep 94

Today, in connection with the 40th National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on September 2, Comrade Vuong Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee and president of the PRC, Prime Minister Comrade Li Peng, Comrade Zhao Shi, chairman of the PRC's National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Comrade Qian Jichen, PRC deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister, sent warm messages of congratulations to Vietnam.

In his message to Comrade general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CP), Comrade Commissar and PRC President Li Dui, Comrade Vuong Zemin said:

In the occasion of the PRC's 40th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to the PRC, PRC and the Vietnamese people. We are pleased to note that the friendly and cooperative ties between China and Vietnam have recorded new achievements in all fields

over the past year. Our bilateral border talks have yielded initial yet fine results. The constant strengthening of Sino-Vietnamese friendship not only responds to the interests of the two countries and peoples but also serves the cause of peace, stability and development in the region. The Chinese party, government and people attach great importance to the Sino-Vietnamese friendship and will continue to strengthen bilateral friendship and cooperation. We are positive that through our common efforts, the good neighborhood, friendship and cooperation for mutual benefit between our two countries will continue to consolidate and develop on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Please accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your country and the happiness of your people.

In his message to PRC Prime Minister Li Peng, Comrade Prime Minister Li Peng said:

In the occasion of the PRC's 40th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to you and through you to the PRC's government and people. Over the past year, China and Vietnam have made new progress in their friendly and cooperative ties on the political, economic, cultural and scientific, technological fronts. The bilateral border talks achieved initial yet fine results. We are delighted to note the constant development in bilateral relations. The Chinese government and people express our determination to make joint efforts with the Vietnamese government and people to consolidate and develop the good neighborhood, friendship and cooperation for mutual benefit between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Please accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your country and the happiness of your people.

In his message to PRC National Assembly Chairman Nong Dau, Comrade Zhao Shi said:

In the occasion of the PRC's 40th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to you and through you to the PRC National Assembly and people. We note with pleasure that Sino-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation has made new progress and the friendly and cooperative ties between the Chinese and Vietnamese National Assemblies have been strengthened further over the past year. We are positive that the good friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples as well as the friendly and cooperative ties between our two National Assemblies will continue to consolidate and develop with each passing day. I hope for constant development in the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Vietnamese National Assemblies. Please accept my best wishes for the prosperity of Vietnam and the happiness of its people.

In his message to PRC Foreign Minister Qian Jichen, Comrade Qian Jichen said:

In the occasion of the PRC's 40th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to you. I hope for further consolidation and development in the good

neighbourhood, friendship and cooperation for mutual benefit between China and Vietnam. May our countries make more greater diplomatic achievements.

### Near East & South Asia

#### Bangladesh Delegation to Flood Relief

100-100841-144 Beijing 125000 1-19 English 1-14  
1-MT 1 Sep 84

Text: Beijing, September 1—XINHUA—A 10-member Bangladesh government delegation (100-10081) is to travel to the flooded area in south China.

Bangladesh Ambassador to China Montazirul Karim was handed over the delegation when he met with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan in August 79.

The Bangladeshi government and people sympathize with the people who suffered from the flood disaster in south China, Karim said, adding that though the aftermath of the disaster is still to come, the friendly feelings of the Bangladeshi people toward the Chinese people.

Tang said that China and Bangladesh were good neighbors, and that the two countries have a tradition of mutual support and assistance.

Tang asked Karim to convey the thanks of the Chinese government and people for the donation of the Bangladeshi government and people.

#### Trade Unions Chairman Meets With Egyptian Delegation

100-100841-144 Beijing 125000 1-19 English 1-14  
1-MT 1 Sep 84

Text: Beijing, September 1—XINHUA—A 10-member delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions met here today with Montazir Mohamed, first vice-chairman of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation.

They exchanged views on how to enhance the exchange and friendly cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries.

The five-member delegation arrived here yesterday on a 10-day goodwill visit to China as guests of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

#### Communist Party of India Delegation Visits Beijing

100-100841-144 Beijing 125000 1-19 English 1-14  
1-MT 1 Sep 84

Text: A 10-member Party of India (PI) delegation led by the national executive member Mr. D. Raja is currently visiting China. The delegation held discussions with the Chinese Communist Party leaders in Beijing. Mr. Raja met Politburo and Secretariat member Mr. Wan Gang. The PI leader explained to the Chinese

Indian left parties' stand on economic reforms and Pakistan's attempt to instrumentalize the Kurdish issue.

#### Indian Business Delegation To Visit Next Month

100-100841-144 Beijing 125000 1-19 English 1-14  
1-MT 1 Sep 84

Text: New Delhi, September 1—XINHUA—A high-level confederation of Indian industry (II) delegation will visit China next month.

This was announced today by CH President S. A. Shastri (name as received) as he spoke at a meeting organized in connection with the visit of the Chinese delegation led by Shanghai Vice-Minister Xu Kuangdi.

The coming visit, which closely follows a five-day visit to China by the confederation in June this year, will focus on specific areas for business cooperation.

The earlier mission had looked at the possibilities of developing trade, business and investment cooperation between the two countries, the CH president said.

Speaking at the meeting, Xu suggested direct trade links between China and India other than through third parties such as Hong Kong.

India could supply raw material such as iron ore and coal for developing Chinese industries, he said.

#### Vice President Hafizli Leaves Beijing for Tehran

100-100841-144 Beijing 125000 1-19 English 1-14  
1-MT 1 Sep 84

Text: Beijing, Aug. 31—XINHUA—Iran's Vice President Hassan Hafizli left Beijing for Tehran yesterday and was seen off by Chinese Premier Li Peng at the airport.

During his three-day visit Hafizli held talks with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and Speaker of People's Congress Chen Shui.

Mo Minister Sabagh Reza Sadraddini and Commerce Minister Yahya Ali Estaghi as well as a number of political and economic officials accompanied Hafizli to Beijing.

### West Europe

#### Russia Withdraws From Berlin Marks End of Era

100-100841-144 Berlin 125000 1-19 English 1-14  
1-MT 1 Sep 84

By Aki Yamada

Text: Bonn, September 1—XINHUA—Germany's last satellite as an occupied country officially ended on September 1 when Russia held a farewell ceremony in Berlin to mark the withdrawal of the last of its 140,000 troops stationed there.

Military units from the United States, Britain and France are scheduled to hold a farewell ceremony in Berlin on September 8 to mark the end of their presence in Germany, but some troops will remain to form part of a NATO force.

The withdrawal of the Russian troops concludes an important chapter in post-war European history.

World War II, that began officially on September 1, 1939, when Hitler's Germany invaded Poland, brought untold suffering to the people of Europe and the rest of the world. Altogether more than 40 million people died in the war, with the former Soviet Union making the greatest sacrifice of some 20 million lives.

In the past 15 years, Europe has experienced an all-but hot war, a cold war, turbulence, conflict and great upheavals. Although the hot war and Cold War are now history, the turbulence and conflict continue.

In 1945, following Germany's surrender, the former Soviet Union and the Western allies agreed to divide Berlin, then Germany's capital city, as well as the rest of Germany, into four areas of occupation, to be governed by the military authorities of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France.

This occupation brought about a long period of occupation and division for Germany.

The 40-year alliance, however, crumbled in the early post-war years and Germany split into two parts, one dominated by the Soviet Union, the other by the Western powers. Subsequently the United States formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), of which West Germany became a member to "check" the Soviet Union.

East Germany joined the Moscow-led Warsaw Pact military alliance and became an outpost of the Eastern Bloc in its confrontation with the West. Thus, Germany lay across the front line of the East-West confrontation that became the Cold War.

The year 1989 was a turning point for Germany, as it was also for Europe as a whole. The fall of the Berlin Wall in that year, and subsequently the reunification of the two Germanys, the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the break-up of the Soviet Union, all contributed to enhancing Germany's power in Europe in the new historical era.

The rise of the unified Germany has altered the balance of power in Europe, with the importance of Britain and France—two of the victorious nations in World War II—declining.

The United States, the only superpower in the world today, has begun to regard Germany as a "leadership partner" and has called on it to exercise a leadership role in world politics. This means that the United States is

fully aware of the power of the new Germany and wants more cooperation from Germany on the world political stage.

The unified Germany is currently developing from a world-class economic power into a world-class political power. As Europe's oldest and most populous nation, Germany has been playing an increasingly important role in international political and economic affairs. This has included serving as a bridge between eastern and western Europe, joining UN Peace-Keeping missions and applying for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

One historical period in Europe is now drawing to an end, but the lessons left by that period will need to be studied closely in the future.

#### **Beijing Mayor on Cooperation With Swiss Companies**

08032994162894 Beijing Xinhua in English 1994  
GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—Beijing is willing to strengthen co-operation with Swiss companies in the pharmaceuticals and chemicals industries.

Beijing Mayor Li Qyuan said this to Dr. Alex Kuaven, chairman and managing director of the Ciba-Geigy Co. Ltd of Switzerland, here today.

The number of joint ventures established by Beijing and Switzerland has reached 15, with the Beijing Ciba-Geigy Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd as the biggest.

With a total investment of 21 million U.S. dollars, the joint venture has already started operations.

The mayor praised Kuaven as a "far-sighted entrepreneur" and said that the field for co-operation in and in China is one of the world's leading consumers of pharmaceuticals and chemical fertilizers.

The Ciba-Geigy Company is known as a leading international manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, chemical products and pesticides. It has set up more than a dozen joint ventures in Beijing, Shanghai and Qingdao cities and Jiangsu Province since 1979, with the total investment totaling 92 million U.S. dollars.

Kuaven said that he was satisfied with his partners in Beijing and that he is willing to expand his business in the Chinese capital.

The annual industrial trade volume between Beijing and Switzerland is around 18 million U.S. dollars worth.

#### **Official Hopes New UK Ambassador Will Improve Relations**

08032994162894 Hong Kong RTHK Radio Four in English 0800 GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Jiang Enbo has expressed the hope that the arrival of the new British ambassador to China, Len Appleby, on Thursday next

week will improve relations between Beijing and London but he said this would depend much on the attitude and actions of the British. He added that he would offer Mr Appleyard what he called essential and normal assistance in the face of relatively poor Sino-British relations.

A protocol offered by the Foreign Minister on Sino-British relations could not affect the work of the ambassador and the ambassador would arrange for him to meet President Yang Zhenuo, Premier Li Peng, and other Chinese ministers at some convenience.

Political & Social

**Li Lanping on Continuing Antismuggling Work**

(88-0298857494 Beijing XINHUA : Domestic Service in Chinese 1994-08-27 Sep 94)

By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Pi Shuai (4111 2881 4030) and XINHUA reporters Jiang Jun (1205 2911) and Zhang Xianxiang (1228 2880 4182)

**Text** **Li Lanping**, Sep 1 XINHUA A3—A conference on cracking down on smuggling in some provinces, municipalities and regions ended in Guangzhou yesterday. Li Lanping, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the National Leading Group for Cracking Down on Smuggling, presided over the conference. An antismuggling struggle has been vigorously carried out in various parts of the country in over the past year, scoring remarkable achievements. However, the current situation in the antismuggling struggle does not allow us to be complacent about it. We must wage this struggle in depth and persistently.

This conference was convened according to a decision of the fourth meeting of the National Leading Group for Cracking Down on Smuggling. State Councilor Deputy Secretary General He Junlin presided over the conference and General Customs Administration Director Yuan Guozhong made a report at the conference. Attending the conference were leading comrades in charge of this work from the people's governments of 22 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities along the coast or border responsible comrades from various antismuggling departments, and representatives from departments of the party's central committee and the State Council as well as from army units and national-level units.

**Note:** August 1993, various localities and departments across the country have effectively checked rampant smuggling. In 1993, implementing the guidelines of a national antismuggling conference convened by the party's central committee and the State Council last year, the focus of this year's antismuggling work had been investigated and cracked in 2 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions along the coast or border. As a result, planned targets have been basically fulfilled and remarkable achievements have been scored in the antismuggling struggle.

Li Lanping said, as an important aspect of the antismuggling efforts, cracking down on smuggling was a priority in the new round of anticorruption struggle which started last year. In the past year, we have acted according to the strategic anticorruption plan of the party's central committee and the State Council, resolutely implemented the instructions of General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng in this regard, and taken strict actions against smuggling according to the arrangements made by a national conference on cracking

down on smuggling, thus making remarkable achievements. However, as long as there are international trade and price differences, smuggling will not cease. So the struggle between smugglers and those fighting them will be a long-term one and we must wage an unceasing struggle against smuggling. The current situation in this struggle will remain very grim. If we should slightly relax our efforts, smuggling may become rampant again. This is why we must not relax our vigilance and must wage an unceasing struggle against smuggling.

Li Lanping emphatically pointed out: The key to successfully waging the antismuggling struggle lies in party and government leaders at various levels, and the key to their doing well in their understanding of this struggle. Everyone should fully understand the serious harm smuggling activities have caused to the country and the nation. Not a single country in the world has ever thought about economic prosperity by engaging in smuggling. We can also come to the same conclusion by making only a brief review of the history of reform, opening up, and economic development in our own localities. Smuggling is not only a grave economic crime but a major political problem as well, which has a bearing on social stability and the consolidation of state power. If we allow smuggling activities to spread unchecked, we would be actually destroying our own great wall. This is not alarmist talk at all. Proceeding from a high political plane and the interests of the state, leaders at all levels should fully understand the urgency and protected nature of the antismuggling struggle; they should continue to effectively solve deep-seated problems, strengthen and in understanding and prevent such extremely monstrous ones as getting rich through smuggling from reappearing. The idea that we can relax our efforts a little after the success of the antismuggling struggle is not good at all. Leaders at various levels should institute an antismuggling responsibility system and continue to strengthen their leadership over the efforts to crack down on smuggling activities. They should vigorously support such law enforcement departments as customs, public security, border defense, and industrial and commercial administration departments in cracking down on smuggling activities according to law. Law enforcement departments should continuously strengthen their personnel, improve their quality, and strictly implement policies according to law; they must not be soft-hearted.

Li Lanping called on all localities to continue to take strict actions and organize special struggle, to pay close attention to the investigation and handling of major or serious smuggling cases, and to wage the antismuggling struggle in connection with the anticorruption struggle. In places where smuggling activities are serious, we should wage the antismuggling struggle to make a breakthrough in the anticorruption struggle. We must be determined to thoroughly investigate major smuggling cases and punish those involved according to law, and we must not tolerate smuggling. We must take resolute

measures to better prevent according to all those crimes involved in various cases in which they involved anti-smuggling personnel with violence. It is necessary to crack down on smuggling activities in an all-round way for a good job of prevention and management, and continue to strict **smuggling** at sea, stop smuggling activities at ports, investigate smuggling cases in land, manage the market, and sternly punish smugglers. We should take effective comprehensive measures against smuggling activities. We must make full use of mass media and various educational forms to publicize even among the broad masses of people and educate them to understand and abide by the laws. Efforts should be made to promptly publicize and report on actions as a result of activities cracking down on smuggling. Various departments, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities should strengthen their cooperation, coordinate their actions, take comprehensive measures against smuggling activities, investigate smuggling cases, prevent smuggling activities, keep the initiative in hand during the struggle, and win a fresh victory in the anti-smuggling struggle.

#### Wei Jiaxiang addresses anti-corruption Meeting

108-1098801094 Beijing 107881 : Economic Service in Beijing 1994-08-17 1 Day 14

By KETTYNEE KIBA (reporter) / Sun Weizeng (111-14851 125) / Central People's Radio reporter Li Wenxiang (261-429-4782) and XENEE A reporter for Beijing 1078 1994-08-16

**Central Beijing Aug.** XENEE A.—At a work conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Supervision that ended on 28 August, Wei Jiaxiang, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretary and Secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission emphatically pointed out: Over the next four months, discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels should step up their efforts to handle cases, focus on investigating and concluding a number of major law and discipline violation cases, strengthen supervision and coordination work, fulfill all anti-corruption measures, and be resolved in achieving the phased anti-corruption targets set for this year.

The work conference held in Beijing from 17 to 28 August was the first of its kind held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Supervision Ministry since the two bodies were merged. The main task of the conference was to sum up work experience since the merger, to study ways of speeding reform and to round up discipline inspection and supervision organs in the new situation, to further perform the functions of discipline inspection and supervision, to carry out the anti-corruption struggle in an in-depth and more effective manner, and to better serve the general task of reform, development, and maintaining stability.

In his speech, Wei Jiaxiang pointed out: Since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection

Commission, the majority of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and districts and commissions of the central government have placed importance on the anti-corruption struggle and have already issued out the central authorities anti-corruption measures for the next four years. As a result, the anti-corruption struggle has continued to develop in a healthy manner, and new progress, to varying degrees, have been achieved in the basis of our work last year. Over the next four months, discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels should test out and focus their efforts on investigating a number of influential law and discipline violation cases that involve leading cadres, and strive to conclude these cases by the end of this year. Decisive measures should be taken to change the passive attitudes of those officials and departments that have not addressed persistent cases. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Supervision Ministry and other concerned departments should organize personnel to assess or closely investigate those localities and units that have serious problems or about which the masses have strongly complained. In this spirit, all localities and units should also see to it that their subordinate units make serious efforts to investigate cases. Special investigation groups should be dispatched to key leading areas. Since last year, performed their duties, practised self-discipline, and devoted efforts to correcting unhealthy practices in various trades such as problems concerning law, finance and party and government organs using enterprise funds and materials without making compensation.

While discussing the need to better perform the functions of discipline inspection and supervision, Wei Jiaxiang said: We should not underestimate the functions of discipline inspection and administrative supervision work, and make full use of their strengths to form a unified supervision force within the party and government. Discipline inspection and supervision organs should adapt to the new situation, apply their efforts to reforming and building themselves, and strive to raise discipline inspection and supervision work to a new level.

State Councilor Li Lanjuan attended and spoke at the conference. He said: Since last year, discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels have successfully accomplished all work related to the merger of the two bodies, while ensuring development in their routine work. The merger has formed a resultant force which has improved the overall efficiency of party-government supervision. Practice over the last year and more shows that the party's central committee and State Council's decision to merge discipline inspection and supervision organs is correct, and that the merger has been successful. The new system is conducive to further strengthening the party's discipline inspection work and the government's administrative supervision work under the unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee and CPC committees at all levels. It is also conducive to strengthening the leadership of the State Council and

local governments at all levels over administrative supervision work. Li Fuchang stressed that, in the new situation in which the country's reforms continue to deepen and the pace of economic construction has quickened, governments at all levels should continue to strengthen their leadership over administrative supervision work and enable supervision organs to fully perform their functions.

The head of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Supervision Ministry, Fan Qinghai, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and minister of supervision, delivered a work report at the conference.

The report pointed out: The party's central committee and State Council place great importance on fully performing the functions of the party's discipline inspection organs and of administrative supervision organs. The merging of the discipline inspection and supervision organs is a major reform measure in the country's party-government supervision system. The advantages of the merger are evident, and the overall efficiency of party-government supervision has improved noticeably. Specific results are demonstrated in these facts: Leadership has been strengthened, discipline inspection and supervision forces have been consolidated and unified, and the overlapping of work has been reduced, which has improved work efficiency. Improvement in the overall performance has strengthened the anti-corruption struggle.

The report stressed: Currently the anti-corruption struggle is developing in depth. Therefore, discipline inspection and supervision organs are facing a new task and mission and must meet the demands of the new situation and in compliance with the party's central Committee and State Council's guidelines, discipline inspection and supervision work can only be strengthened, not weakened. We should believe that further strengthening of discipline inspection work and administrative supervision functions has an important effect on improving the party's style, promoting administrative functions effectively, carrying out the anti-corruption struggle, advancing economic development, protecting reform and opening up and maintaining political stability.

The report pointed out: While ensuring that the anti-corruption struggle is properly carried out, discipline inspection and supervision organs should step up their efforts to reform and build up themselves. On the one hand, they should strengthen the party's discipline inspection function; on the other hand, they should strengthen the administrative supervision function, regulate their work procedures and refine their work mechanisms.

The conference was presided over by the vice chairman of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Those attending the conference included leading officials of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Supervision Ministry, secretaries of the 174 discipline inspection committee directories, 4

the supervision departments (bureaus) and vice-chairmen of the supervision commissions of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and heads of the discipline inspection groups and directors of the supervision bureaus of all ministries, commissions, and other central government organs.

#### **He Jintao Urges Study of Deng Xiaoping Theory**

(PRBN-520174798 Beijing 12998E/1 in English 1471 GMT 1 Sep 94)

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—A senior Communist Party official today urged leaders at all levels to study Deng Xiaoping's theory more conscientiously.

He Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, Central Committee, stressed the importance of studying Deng's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics at the opening ceremony of the fall semester of the party school.

Currently what is most important is to learn Deng's theory, understand the theory of a socialist market economy and gain knowledge of modern science and technology, said He, also president of the party school.

He said that leaders' energies should be devoted to having a good command of the scientific system of theory and forming a Marxist world outlook and methodology in order to guide new practice.

Efforts should be made to get a better understanding of the party's basic line on firmly correctly the relations of reform, development and stability, he said.

He said that close attention should be paid to strengthening and improving party construction and to giving full play to the party leadership.

He noted that theory should be linked with practice and party members should set strict demands on themselves.

#### **Li Lanping Cites China's Progress in Anti-smuggling Work**

(PRBN-520174794 Beijing 12998E/1 in English 1471 GMT 1 Sep 94)

(Text) Kunming, September 1 (XINHUA) (A)—China has made obvious achievements in its anti-smuggling campaign in the past year, and the campaign will continue for a long time to come, according to Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanping.

Li, who is also in charge of the National Anti-smuggling Work Committee, made this remark at a special conference which closed here Wednesday (31 August).

The vice-premier urged officials from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and some departments of the central government present at the meeting to keep alert and carry the campaign to a higher stage.

The campaign, which started in August last year, has effectively curbed rampant smuggling. By June this year, 5,831 smuggling cases had been solved in the 12 coastal provinces and municipalities, basically reaching the set target, according to the vice-premier.

However, he warned that the overall anti-smuggling situation is still serious.

"So long as international trade and price differences exist, smuggling will not cease," he said. "If we relax our vigilance even a little, smuggling will become rampant again."

In addition, he stressed that all local leaders must, starting from the viewpoint of the political situation (as intended) and national overall interests, guard against such wrong ideas as "smuggling leads to prosperity."

"Smuggling is not only an economic criminal activity, it is also a major political problem," he warned. "Its elimination is of vital importance to the stability of society and the consolidation of state power. To let smuggling run rampant is self-destructive."

He demanded that local leaders establish a responsibility system in carrying out the campaign and take actions to boost coordination.

#### Li Peng Calls For More Rapid Reforms of Civil Service

PRIB-108912494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) — Premier Li Peng called on party committees and governments at all levels to devote more efforts to implementing the civil service system when he met central and local personnel officials here today.

More than 120 personnel officials shared experience and views at a conference held here yesterday.

The premier said that the implementation of the civil service system is an important part of China's political reform in the course of building a socialist market economy, and the conference had surely instilled more momentum into this sector.

Li pointed out that China is building a socialist civil service system with Chinese characteristics, and the system must contribute to the nation's stability, reform and opening-up drive, and the development of the economy and other undertakings.

He called on the officials to sum up and spread successful experience. The aim is to inspect vitality in governments by employing civil servants who are more industrious, competent, efficient and honest.

Li stressed that the implementation must be carried out according to the relevant state regulations, and it must be

done together with the streamlining of government organs, so that more competent young people can be recruited as civil servants.

#### Deng Peilang Assists Athlete Injured in Tiananmen

PRIB-109010294 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Sep 94 p 10

(By Daniel Kwan)

(Text) Deng Peilang, wheelchair-bound son of patriarch Deng Xiaoping, set conditions for the admission of a discus thrower who lost his legs in the Tiananmen Square crackdown to the Far East and South Pacific Handicapped Competition in Beijing, a rights group said.

In a statement yesterday, the U.S.-based Human Rights in China said Fang Zheng, who had both legs removed after he was crushed by a tank in 1989, was disqualified after Mr. Deng, who is director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, intervened. The statement said Fang, who was the national handicapped discus-throwing champion, was first told by former national coach Yuan Weimin, who is now a vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, that he could not compete. It said Mr. Yuan told Fang, who had been chosen earlier to represent China in the competition, that he was disqualified because he had lost his legs in the crackdown. But Fang was then approached by Mr. Deng, who indicated that he would be allowed to compete if he guaranteed not to speak to foreign journalists, would not say he lost his legs during the crackdown and had no contact with people who were not related to sport during the competition.

The statement said Fang was still disqualified, even after he had accepted the conditions. It linked Fang's disqualification with the recent harassment of former student leader Wang Dan and brutal treatment of independent activist Qin Yongmin by labor reform officials, and said China had made little improvement in human rights, despite its latest pledge to resume dialogue on the subject with the United States. U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown quoted Chinese leaders this week as saying Foreign Minister Qian Qichen would restart human rights talks with the U.S. this month.

#### FAZHI RIBAO Urges Stronger Legal Protection of News Media

PRIB-109111494 Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 94 p 1

["Legal Protection" article by Yang Yutian (2799-1878-1480) "Give Supervision to Public Opinion a Strong Backing"]

(Text) In recent years, cases of news media and reporters being sued occur quite often, whereas cases of news

media and reporters using individual citizens, legal persons, or other organizations are rare. Is it that very few news media and reporters have ever had their right to cover news or their personal freedom infringed upon? Obviously that is not the case. Indeed, we have heard about and seen many cases of reporters being persecuted and of their legitimate rights being violated while covering the news. However reporters do not want to act as a plaintiff in initiating lawsuits. The reason for this is because they have no law to follow, as no existing laws have ever provided "definitions" for the right to cover news and exercise supervision by public opinion.

As everybody knows, in order to ensure the proper exercise of public rights, a country needs a strong and powerful supervision mechanism which will check one power with another. Today the establishment of and coordination between public rights and the right of supervision have become the basic content of political democratization and modernization in all countries. The supervision mechanism, as a comprehensive system of entities with different statuses, performs such functions as supervision by the legislature, the judicial sector, political parties, the administration, the masses, and public opinion. The supervision exercised by these different entities has different features and functions, but they coordinate with one another and complement each other, thus forming an integral supervisory system. The failure or crippling of any one of these components may affect the overall effectiveness of the supervisory mechanism. The reason why supervision by public opinion can serve as an extremely important element of a country's supervisory mechanism is precisely because it has its roots in the rights and interests of the public, it reflects the population's demands through the mass media, and it is supported by the public democratic forces. With this unique strength, supervision by public opinion can exert tremendous pressure on public power (going along with it (1981) 1061 1064 2018 0500), making it more effective than other forms of supervision. Supervision by public opinion is exercised through the news media and reporters. Therefore, the effectiveness of supervision by public opinion depends on whether the news media and reporters can give full play to their role in order for reporters to perform their supervisory function. They used to conduct investigations to collect first-hand information, which is their sacred duty. We can say that the right of news coverage is the very soul of the profession of journalists, and this is the reason why reporters are called "kings without a crown." This right of news coverage will be rendered ineffective and will not be able to perform its due role if it is not protected by the law. For this reason, in many countries—on the United States, France, Japan, and Italy for example—legislation expressly protects the right of reporters to cover the news. Of course, no protection is provided unilaterally—where there is protection, there will certainly be some regulation as well.

The party has consistently attached importance to the role of the mass media as critics and the methods of

supervision by public opinion. Back in the early 1950s, the CPC central authorities adopted a decision to encourage criticism through newspapers and journals. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has experienced an unprecedented boom in journalism, and supervision by public opinion has been receiving more and more attention and has been constantly emphasized. The report delivered at the 14th CPC National Congress expressly stated: "It is necessary to set aside by the role of the mass media regarding supervision by public opinion and to gradually improve the supervision mechanism." Recently, central leading comrades have repeatedly emphasized that it is necessary to attach importance to supervision by public opinion and to widely publicize major and important cases on trial. In fact, through long practice, the mass media's role regarding supervision by public opinion has already been proven a very effective means of supervision. The "China Product Quality Survey Series," the "China Environmental Protection Century Review Series," and the "Economic Returns Reports in Breadth and Depth Series" sponsored by newspapers in recent years sought to resolve some "persistent social anomalies" through the supervision of the mass media. Meanwhile, success in investigating and handling some major and important cases amid the operation to fight corruption and promote honest government should be attributed to the mass media's active involvement. However, it is to be regretted that there is no strong legal protection for the exercise of supervision by public opinion in this country because of the lack of laws and regulations to safeguard supervision by public opinion and reporters' right to cover the news. Any reporter with a few years of experience realizes how difficult it is to criticize some social practices through newspaper reports. Very frequently, reporters' requests to conduct interviews are refused, and reporters are discriminated against. What is more, reporters can be forced to turn in their rolls of undeveloped film, after which the film is exposed. Television station reporters' video cameras can be confiscated. Reporters who are gathering information to write reports criticizing some social practices can be persecuted, and, even more frequently, individuals who lodge complaints with newspapers can suffer retaliation. Furthermore, when a report is filed criticizing a certain phenomenon, the author may often be sued, with one passage or another quoted from the report as evidence to charge the author with infringing upon the reputation of the party concerned. Because no laws on journalism are available at this stage, when the court tries this type of case, the only law to cite is the Civil Law, which hardly gives any consideration to the special characteristics of supervision by public opinion. All the facts quoted above demonstrate that safeguarding supervision by public opinion is an important and pressing task, including protecting the right of reporters to cover news and the right of the news media to report on and criticize social phenomena. Therefore, we hope that the relevant laws and regulations will be introduced soon so as to provide

standards to be followed by reporters and to give strong backing to the exercise of supervision by public opinion.

### Ding Gauges on Problems in Publishing Industry

(FBN-478-94-171) (4th Beijing) XINHUA 4 in English 1524  
14 M 7 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- China's economic development and the improvement in living standards have led to bigger demands on the publishing industry.

Ding Lianggen, member of both the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, told a national conference on publications yesterday that the general situation of the industry is positive, with marked progress achieved in recent years.

The achievements include the publications on Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and dissemination of scientific and cultural knowledge.

The legal system of the industry has improved and the state's management of the publications market has been strengthened, Ding said.

However, there are some problems in the industry which can not be neglected, he said, citing pornographic, illegal publications and publications of poor quality.

The government needs to take effective measures to tackle these problems, Ding said.

He urged the officials attending the conference to pursue the party's basic line and make determined efforts to serve the reform, development and social stability, promote national culture, enhance cultural exchanges with the outside world and meet the spiritual and cultural requirements of the general public.

Publications administrators should concentrate on both promoting prosperity and strengthening management, he said.

He called on the industry to offer society more quality publications, especially on Deng's theories, patriotism, socialism, national culture, the socialist market economy, modern science and technology, and publications for children.

He said that to realize the prosperity of the industry, the administration departments should set their goals and take relevant measures.

Ding also called for a further crackdown on pornographic and illegal publications, describing it as a long-term job which needs the coordinated efforts of various governmental departments.

Reforms needed in the industry include changing the management system, improving administration, developing the publications market further and strengthening the legal system, he said.

### Shanghai Activist Zhou Qifeng Arrested Early June

(FBN-478-94-171) (Hong Kong) LIEN HAO PAO in Chinese  
7 Sep 94 p. 10

[Text] by reporter Tseng Hua-ven (2382 1979 9401) "Shanghai Intensifies Efforts To Suppress Prodemocracy Activists, Zhou Qifeng Arrested in Early June"

(Text) New York, 11 Aug (LIEN HAO PAO) -- The Shanghai authorities on the mainland are still stepping up efforts to suppress human rights activists. After the arrests of the prodemocracy activists such as Dai Xuthong, Li Guansheng, Yang Zhou, Bao Ge, and Yang Qinfeng in Shanghai in early May, Zhou Qifeng (0714 3823 0483), a private entrepreneur and member of the "Human Rights Association," has also been arrested. Wang Fucheng, secretary general of the association, and Yao Zhenshang, a member of the association, are still being sought by the police.

On 24 June, Lin Maichen, a Shanghai prodemocracy activist, was escorted by the authorities from a place of detention directly to a U.S. airliner following the "Wang Juntao model." he told a reporter from this newspaper that the news about the arrest of Wang Fucheng was incorrect and that Wang narrowly escaped and is now hiding in a certain place on the mainland.

Lin Maichen pointed out that a number of Shanghai prodemocracy activists who have jointly signed the "15 principles" are now in a very dangerous situation. Zhou Qifeng, 35, who works in the construction and installation trade, was arrested on 1 June but this news was not known to the outside world. Zhou Qifeng took part in prodemocracy activities at the end of 1978 and in early 1979 joined "Sea Swallow," a people's group; therefore he was under threat from the police.

### Water Pump Problem Causes Latest Days' Shutdown

(FBN-478-94-171) (Hong Kong) EASTERN EXPRESS in English 7 Sep 94 p. 1

[By Bruce Gilley]

(Text) The Daya Bay nuclear power plant was shut down again on Monday, and officials admit they do not know the reason. The latest shutdown has prompted the officials to consider relying more on back-up systems to maintain the supply of electricity from the showcase plant.

In a statement last night, the Hong Kong partner in the joint venture, China Light and Power, said "higher than normal vibration levels" in water pumps on the conventional part of the reactor had triggered the shutdown. The statement was issued three days after the incident. When the reactor was shut down in July, no public announcement was made for six days. The incident did not have any safety significance, and was rated "zero or

below on the international nuclear event under the company's care. Since the plant began operation in February, the Hong Kong Government has been consistently informed of all "abnormal events" even if they had no safety significance.

The reactor was scheduled to be back at full power today after maintenance work. It is the fourth time in six months that the unit one reactor has stopped operating because of unexpected problems. A rule of thumb of one shutdown a year is used by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to determine if a reactor is stable, the body's chairman, Ivan Sefton, said in Hong Kong in July. In the wake of the repeated failure of one at Davao Bay, officials were considering measures to avoid future shutdowns, the plant's technical adviser Jacques Pretti, said last night. "We need to solve the availability problem. For us it is not good to have these outages. They need to find a corrective solution to prevent this from occurring in the future." One possible solution was to rely more on back-up systems that could take over if the main systems failed, avoiding a complete shutdown, Pretti said. "Many things can trigger the main systems to shut down," he said. "We could adjust the backup systems to continue the work in some cases."

Pretti said it was normal to have more shutdowns at a plant in the first year of operation. He cited the figure of one outage every six weeks as "normal international experience." "We are not surprised by the number of shutdowns. I can assure you it is completely normal," he said.

Pretti said the cause of the latest closure was not known and may have resulted from a false signal. Problems with the same pump had caused 40 per cent of automatic shutdowns at French nuclear power plants last year, he said.

#### **National Report Said Prepared for Cairo ICPD Conference**

REUTERSTRAINED Hong Kong (AFP) in English 0416 1427 Sept 14

By Louis Bennett

(Text) BEIJING, Sept. 1 (AFP)—Some 10 years after China implemented its draconian one-child policy, population control remains a daunting task—critically exacerbated by the social fallout of family-planning measures.

While the "reward and stick" premise on which the one-child policy is based has lowered fertility and birth rates, it has thrown up new problems—a marked growth in the aged population and a worrying imbalance in the sex ratio at birth—that are already causing serious socio-economic consequences.

As a result, the government has begun to widen the scope of its population control programme experts here say

recognizing that educational and social reforms programmes provide the only long-term solution to the dilemma facing the world's most populous nation.

"There is no way the government is going to abandon the so-called one-child policy for some time but we are seeing a definite shift towards integrating that policy with other programmes such as poverty alleviation and raising women's incomes," said a Beijing-based UN official.

The controversial family policy limits urban couples to one child, while rural couples are often allowed two children, or even three if they belong to certain minority groups.

Failure to comply carries a fine and other possible penalties, and the policy has been criticized internationally amid reports of involuntary sterilizations and women being forced to have late abortions.

While the Chinese authorities insist that coercive population control is illegal they have admitted that abuses exist, especially in rural areas.

China's population—officially estimated at 1.185 billion—witnesses an annual net increase of around 14 million—posing enormous problems for a country already struggling to support 22 percent of the world's population on just seven percent of the world's arable land.

In a national report to be submitted to the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next week, the Chinese government admits that while the fertility rate has been significantly reduced, growth remains as high as in the early 1970s. "This remains a serious constraint to the development of the national economy and the improvement of people's livelihood," the report says, citing intense pressures placed on the employment, housing, medical and health care sectors.

An already overstressed social welfare system has been further strained by the fact that the decline in the national fertility rate from 1.81 children in 1972 to two in 1992 was accompanied by an equally dramatic acceleration in the aging process of the country's population.

Government expenditure on support for the elderly in the form of retirement pensions and medical care has increased rapidly each year, with a direct bearing on the redistribution of national income, the report says.

Meanwhile, the Chinese preference for sons, coupled with the one-child policy, has seen the emergence of a major imbalance in the sex ratio of newborn children.

The results of a 1992 survey—that showed the national ratio had reached 1.18.1 boys born for every 100 girls—so shocked the authorities that they were not made public.

Reports suggest that female infanticide and the increasing use of ultrasound in rural areas to determine

the sex of a mother—followed by an abortion rate of 65 per 1,000—were major factors behind the imbalance, which is far higher than the average global ratio of 105 boys for 100 girls.

According to a report by the All-China Women's Federation, China will have a 50-million-strong army of bachelors by the year 2000 if the sex ratio continues to widen.

However, Beijing is fiercely defensive of its population control programme and both Premier Li Peng and Family Planning Minister Peng Peixun gave speeches this week stressing China's "universal right" to choose any policies it sees fit.

A less aggressive defence was provided by Liu Baucheng, an official with the China Population Information and Research Centre:

"The one-child policy is not the best policy, but maybe it is a no choice policy," he said.

### Promulgation of Rules for Managing Medical Facilities

CHI-020801/2884 Beijing XINHUA (in Chinese) 0800Z 28 Aug 94  
Chinese 18880 (MT) 27 Aug 94

By reporter Zou Peixian in Beijing, China (MT)

(Text) Beijing, 27 Aug 94 (XINHUA A) — The "Regulations on the Management of Medical Facilities" promulgated by the State Council's Decree No. 49 will officially take effect nationwide tomorrow.

A person in charge of the Public Health Ministry called the promulgation and enforcement of the regulations a major event in China's process of deepening reforms in the medical and health domain and establishing a sound legal system for medical and health care. It signals China's shift from the traditionally empirical management mode to a standardized, regulated, and legal footing in managing medical facilities. This will elevate China's general level of managing medical facilities to a new high.

Along with social and economic development in recent years, the state's implementation of the principle of providing various forms of medical care at all social strata through various channels has somewhat redressed the imbalance in supply and demand in medical services. Some problems have also come to light, however. There is no legal basis for management in the absence of complete laws and regulations. The practice of individualistic providing medical care has become inextricable with quacks and witch doctors wrangling their ways into society. This has not only wasted health resources but has also disrupted medical services and hurt patients' interests.

As a result of taking into account the present stage of development in China's medical and health care, summing up and carrying forward China's experience in

managing medical facilities and drawing on new health management ideas and practices in foreign countries, the newly promulgated "Regulations on the Management of Medical Facilities" are more focused and more rigorous in overall management. They clearly specify the geographical distribution of China's medical facilities, screening and approval procedures for the establishment of such facilities, and the registration, operation, and supervision of such facilities. The regulations will play a positive role in gradually reversing the situation in which medical facilities in China are haphazardly distributed, many departments are in charge of screening and approving applications for setting up medical facilities, medical facilities at various levels cannot fully perform their functions, and the system of transferring patients to other medical facilities is not well-developed.

It is reported that China now has more than 1 million medical facilities of various types and at various levels including village and private clinics. From 1 September 1994 to 31 March 1995, all localities in China will register existing medical facilities of various types and at various levels and issue operating licenses in accordance with the regulations.

### Military

#### Jiang Zemin Urges Militia, Reservists To Aid Reform

CHI-020801/194 Beijing XINHUA (in English) 0000Z 28 Aug 94  
Chinese 18880 (MT) 27 Aug 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA A) — Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission Jiang Zemin has urged all militia and reservists to make more contributions to the country's reform and opening to the outside world and its modernization.

Jiang, also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), made the call here today while meeting with delegates of the militia and reserve forces who are attending an ongoing conference.

He said that all local party committees, governments and military departments should do their work concerning the militia and reserve forces well and mobilize them to participate in the country's reform and opening to the outside world and its socialist modernization cause.

He noted that the militia is not only an important force in guarding the motherland and the unity of the country, it is also an important force in maintaining social stability and enhancing material and ideological construction.

The militia and the reserve forces should make their due contributions to guaranteeing the country's reform, development and stability, and actively participate in local economic construction and help bring common prosperity to all nationalities in China, Jiang said.

Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission Lu Huaqing and members of the commission Zhang Wanquan, Yu Yongbo and Yu Quanzhou also met with the delegates today.

#### Economy & Agriculture

##### Jiang Zemin Addresses Land-Use Conference; Li Peng Present

(CNS/CHI-94-150994) Beijing: XINHUA (c in English) 1400  
GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) As—4 Chinese President Jiang Zemin today called for greater efforts to step up the protection of farmland resources throughout the country.

He also stressed the importance of implementing the national policy of "treasuring and making rational use of every inch of land" and taking all possible measures to protect cropland.

Meeting with delegates to a national conference on the reform of the land-use system, he said, "a huge population and limited farmland are the basic conditions of China."

Premier Li Peng was also present during the meeting with delegates from all over the country.

President Jiang said that the issue of agriculture is always a fundamental issue essential to the overall work of the Chinese Communist Party and the government.

Only by protecting farmland and ensuring the acreage sown to grain crops will it be possible to solve the problem of feeding the huge Chinese population and to maintain social stability, he told the delegates.

Jiang, who is also general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said that land must be subject to unified government management according to law.

"The management and use of land resources and the protection of cropland are vital to China's economic growth and the prosperity of the Chinese nation," he noted.

Jiang also called for continued efforts to deepen the reform of the land-use system and tighten government control over the land market.

"The establishment of a proper land market will promote the rational distribution of land resources and will help expand the socialist market economy in China," he said.

The president also called for work to standardize and systematize the management of land use.

##### Zhu Rongji Urges Improvements in Local Cotton Purchases

(CNS/CHI-94-152594) Beijing: XINHUA (c in English) 1420  
GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) As—Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji has urged local governments to speed up

cotton purchase in every possible way so as to ensure effective control by the state over cotton supplies.

Zhu told a national conference on cotton yesterday that it is vital to tighten state management of the cotton market and cotton prices.

The focal point at present is the making of reasonable adjustments to cotton prices in order to encourage farmers to plant cotton and sell their products to the state, Zhu said.

It is equally important to establish a normal circulation order for the cotton market, and improve the quality control system and state cotton reserve system, he noted.

The reform of the cotton circulation system should be market-oriented and under macro-control by the state, Zhu said.

He stressed that under the current circumstances the cotton market and prices can not be liberalized during the reform of the cotton circulation system, otherwise the market order would be in chaos and the state would suffer heavily.

Zhu asked local governments to strictly carry out the policies of the central government and stop the so-called "cotton wars."

The State Council, China's highest governing body, will send inspection teams to major cotton-production areas to supervise cotton purchase and handle problems, Zhu said.

He also required local governments to work hard on preparations for next year's cotton production from now on, while still focusing on cotton purchase this year.

##### Li Lanping Addresses Textile Meeting

(CNS/CHI-94-152594) Beijing: XINHUA (c in English) 1420  
GMT 1 Sep 94

(By XINMIN RIBAO reporter Mo Xinyuan (5459 2450 0337) and XINHUA reporter Li Guangyu (2621 0542 5423))

(Text) Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) As—At a national textile work conference on 25 August, Li Lanping, vice-premier of the State Council, emphasized that we should seize the opportunity to limit production and cut back on spindle equipment, readjust the industry structure, carry out transformation and reform, raise the quality level, and promote fresh development of the textile industry.

Li Lanping fully affirmed the great contributions made by the textile industry and expressed appreciation and greetings to the mass of workers who have been working diligently on the textile front for a long time. He said, The textile industry has played an important role in improving people's livelihood and satisfying people's growing needs, it has accumulated tremendous capital for the state and effectively supported China's economic development and improved China's overall economic

strength, and it has earned a huge amount of foreign exchange. It is a foreign exchange-earning industry that cannot be replaced by other industries. The industry has created job opportunities for a great number of workers and raised a major industrial force that is willing to reduce prices to observe discipline to contribute to the rate, and — share the state's burdens and help the state overcome difficulties.

However, the textile industry has encountered some serious difficulties in recent years. Li Lianping pointed out. The major difficulties and problems include generally low-quality equipment, irrational technical structure, a product mix that does not meet international market demand, enterprises' heavy burdens, capital shortages, rising costs and worsening economic efficiency.

Li identified causes of the problems. Li Lianping maintained. In terms of objectivity, it is because China's economy is in a stage of restructuring and changing operational mechanisms and the textile industry's raw material and scale of production are separated from the market. Additionally, more debts incurred from technical transformation and heavy burdens burdens have caused enterprises difficulties. Subjectively, in the course of transforming from a planned economy to a socialist market economy, some enterprises' concepts, operations, and management methods are outdated and lack of awareness of competitiveness and handling.

Li Lianping emphasized. We should correctly recognize that difficulties in the textile industry are dynamic and temporary difficulties that are not longstanding. He said. The State Council attaches great importance to the readjustment and development of the textile industry. In the end of 1993, it proposed to resolve the problems in two steps: that is, rescue and treatment and recovery. In the beginning of 1994, the State Council adopted a number of emergency measures and has scored results in each stage after nearly one year's effort. Although there is a strain in raw material supply, a critical situation of possible long-term and large-scale production suspension in textile enterprises has been avoided thanks to efforts by various quarters. The textile enterprises have accelerated the changing of their concepts of business management and improved their competence to adapt to a market economy. Some small plants with outdated equipment have discontinued the production of their original commodities and shifted to producing another type of commodities. The mechanism of survival of the fittest has started working. Scaling back outdated spindle equipment and technical transformation reforms have yielded positive results.

Speaking of readjustment, reform, and development of the textile industry, Li Lianping said. We should rectify distribution order and strengthen management and restructuring of the textile industry. Banks should render financial support to textile enterprises. He spoke of eight major problems.

First, textile enterprises should further change their ideas about business operations, set production targets based on sales, and strive to promote sales so as not to have additional stockpiles.

Second, we should continue to allow more enterprise-producing yarn and cloth to experiment with exports to themselves and key cities should compete in the inter-national market. We should involve private sector thinking to carry out readjustment reforms of the textile industry to create a rational regional distribution and industrial structure.

Third, we should seize the present favorable opportunity to accelerate the restructuring of the industry and develop a numerical economy into an intensive, high-processing, and high-value-added one.

Fourth, we should resolutely scale back and eliminate outdated spindle equipment, accelerate technical transformation to reduce the total number of spindles, and eliminate 6 million outdated spindles. To scale scaling back spindles with technical transformation is a major measure in restructuring the textile industry. Various localities may encourage enterprises that have difficulties install advanced equipment in an enterprise and let other enterprises shift to other industries. The issue of capital involved in shifting production to another type of commodities will be studied and resolved by the State Economic and Trade Commission, the People's Bank, and other relevant departments. The textile industry should continue to import foreign capital and develop joint-venture cooperation.

Fifth, we should strengthen management of the entire industry and improve enterprises' internal management. Results can be achieved only if existing production restructuring, scaling back spindle equipment, and technical transformation are carried out throughout the entire industry. Textile enterprises across China, state-owned or collective, village and town, or individual should be brought into the orbit of management over the industry.

Sixth, we should optimize the industrial structure and promote technical progress in the textile industry. While implementing special projects of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the task of scaling back spindle equipment and technical transformation, we should focus on the printing and dyeing of textiles and after processing technical transformation. Intensify our efforts to support a number of key enterprises which perform well economically, have marketable products, and are competent in earning foreign exchanges and influential in the industry so as to promote the development of the entire industry.

Seventh, we should study ways to resolve the problems of those enterprises incurring heavy debts whose products are marketable and profitable after transformation.

Eighth, the State Council has decided to make the textile industry a key industry in conducting experiments on

beginning in the second half of the year. This is a positive measure to readjust structure and reduce the total quantity. This task is very complicated as it involves many quarters. This small-scale experimentation can be conducted. We should carry out the task according to the state's relevant policies and should especially make proper arrangements for workers' living standards.

Li Luoping said: Textile workers have made great contributions to the state for many years. Currently, some enterprises have difficulties. The people's governments in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and the State Council's departments should continue to be concerned about and support the development of the textile industry, earnestly implement guidelines defined at this meeting, implement the set tasks, and help the textile industry take the road of healthy development and bring up, aim at the international market, raise product grades, and scale new heights.

#### Central Committee Issues Circular on Personnel Market

(PRIS-CHI-94-174) Beijing: XINHUA (in English) 1444  
-MT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) As—The Organization Department of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee and the Ministry of Personnel have issued a circular calling for a steady and healthy growth of China's personnel markets.

During the past few years, along with the reforms of the economic and personnel systems, China has seen a free flow of personnel and break personnel employment service agencies, the notice said.

However, the problem of a shortage of talented personnel and "stockpiled talent" still exists, and the fledgling markets still can not fully play their role in developing personnel resources properly.

The general goal of nurturing personnel markets is that, with a better social service network and market adjustment, individuals will be able to choose their employers, both and vice versa.

In the coming two to three years the state will work out some basic laws to promote the development of personnel markets in the country's larger cities, other regional personnel information networks will also be set up, the notice said.

By the year 2000 China will have established a nationwide personnel market system backed up by better relevant laws and services.

#### Circular on Labor Market Administration

(PRIS-CHI-94-174) Beijing: XINHUA (Domestic Service in Chinese) 1444-1-MT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA) As—The Organization Department under the CPC Central Committee and the

Ministry of Personnel recently issued a circular urging the strengthening of planning for labor force market construction, the acceleration of labor force market development, and the promotion of the healthy development of the labor force market.

It is learned that in recent years, with the deepening of economic and personnel system reform, exchanges of labor force characterized by a "two-way choice" are growing, the scope of market regulation continues to expand, and various labor force exchange organs at all levels have played a role in socialized services. However, judging from the overall situation, the labor force market is still in a primary stage of development. Labor force shortages and oversupply still co-exist, and labor force resources have not yet been fully utilized. The mechanisms under which labor force resources are allocated based on the market have not yet been established, thereby affecting the rational allocation of labor force resources and other production factors. Additionally, in the labor force market, market behaviors are not regulated sufficiently, the market intermediary organizations' functions still need to be perfected, and the government lacks the required means and measures to regulate and control the market. To resolve these problems, we must formulate a general plan for developing the labor force market and define guiding ideology and work targets.

In the circular the Organization Department and the Ministry of Personnel pointed out: The labor force is a major factor in economic development. The rational allocation of labor force resources and giving full play to labor force resources are major issues in China's economic development. The utilization and development of the labor force market is a major task in establishing a socialist market economy.

The circular pointed out: The general objectives of cultivating and developing the labor force market are: To let individuals have the right to choose jobs and let units have the right to choose employees; to realize market-regulated supply and demand; to perfect social service and social security; and to let the market play a fundamental role in allocating labor force resources under the state's macroeconomic regulation and control. The short-term objectives are: To formulate basic policies, laws, and regulations required in the operation of the labor force market in the next two or three years; to set up the labor force market rules; to establish and develop a regional labor force information network, to support the development of the specialized labor force market, and to establish the regional labor force market; to basically form a nationwide labor force market system with perfected functions, complete mechanisms, and supporting laws and regulations—a system under which immediate guidance and good service are offered—by the year 2000.

The Organization Department and the Ministry of Personnel urged the personnel departments of organizations

at all levels to enhance guidance on the labor force market construction, to strengthen management of the labor force market, to strengthen study and planning on the labor force market, to make overall arrangements for the development of the labor force market and decide on the steps needed to carry it out in line with local conditions, to give guidance by category, and to establish a complete labor force system step by step.

#### Customs Authority Tightens Price Inspection

18012000/4494 Beijing /FB/ENR/10 12N/WE/5 5288  
+ English 12514/MT 2 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1—XINHAI—4 Chinese customs is tightening price check and severely cracking down on irregularities such as tax evasion in order to guarantee normal order of foreign trade and tariff income.

According to a working meeting on customs tariff held here, customs in the country has checked more than 1,800 customs declaration cases in the former half of the year, involving overdue taxes of RMB 670 million renminbi.

Goods which were levied overdue taxes are mainly complete cars and accessories, refrigerator compressors, built sets, stereos and accessories, accessories of air conditioners and motor cars as well as steel products.

#### Bank Official on Free Conversion of Reserves

18012000/4494 Beijing 12N/EE 4 + English 12514/MT 2 Sep 94

(Text) Shanghai, September 1—XINHAI A—The long-term goal of China's foreign exchange system restructuring is to achieve free conversion of the renminbi, an official of the People's Bank of China said here today.

Li Ruiqin, deputy director of the International Department of the bank, made the remark at the three-day-fourth International Financial Symposium of the Asian Development Bank, which closed today.

China has already relaxed control over foreign exchange for payments involving trade and relevant activities, Li said in a report entitled "new developments in China's foreign exchange system restructuring."

China will guide and regulate the entry and exit of the foreign exchange of the country's enterprises by way of industrial, trade and monetary policies, so as to ensure a balanced international revenue and expenditure, he said.

Li stressed that China's foreign exchange system should ensure the steady and rapid growth of the socialist market economy, and at the same time meet the demand arising from developing the country's foreign trade in accordance with the regulations of international economic organizations.

As to the new developments, the deputy director said that China is now carrying out floating and unified market exchange rates, and conditional conversion can be made so that enterprises can buy foreign exchange themselves on exchange markets instead of merely waiting for state allocation.

Meanwhile, China has halted the issuing of foreign exchange certificates to keep the value of the renminbi stable.

In addition, foreign-funded enterprises can easily get foreign exchange from foreign exchange reserve centers and Chinese banks, Li explained.

#### Beijing Promotes Management, Consulting Services

18012000/4494 Beijing 12N/EE 4 + English 12514/MT 2 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1—XINHAI A—The Chinese Government will further promote the development of its bridging management and consulting services.

Xie Baowang, an official with the State Economic and Trade Commission, said that a regulation with regard to management and consulting services will be worked out by the end of this year. Related laws will be drafted.

Consulting personnel and organizations should pass national qualification assessment by the commission, said the official.

A consulting fund will be passed to help enterprises with payment difficulties and to sponsor symposiums and training classes.

The newly emerging consulting businesses have made rapid progress in China. It is estimated that China has more than 3,200 qualified consulting personnel who have passed the exam of the China enterprise management association. They have provided consulting services for 6,000 enterprises over the past 12 years.

#### Farmland Protection Ordinance To Take Effect 1 Oct

18012000/4494 Beijing /FB/ENR/10 12N/WE/5 5288  
+ English 12514/MT 2 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1—XINHAI—"Basic Farmland Protection Ordinance" will be implemented on October 1, 1994 marking a new stage of legal management in China's farmland protection. It is said that among China's gross area of 9.6 million square kilometers, cultivated area accounts for 1.41 billion mu. China has a per capita land area of 1.34 mu, only one third of the world's average number, whereas its per capita cultivated area is 1.1 mu, only one quarter of the world's per capita number. Because of the factors like environmental pollution and soil erosion, the overall quality of farmland in China is still deteriorating.

According to statistics, up to 1993, 10 million hectares of cultivated land have experienced a certain degree of pollution, with the annual loss of grain reaching 1.2 billion kilograms. At the moment, of 74 million hectares of reserved land resources that can be developed, only 13.13 million hectares of land are suitable for cultivation. Following the rapid economic development and steady progress of urbanization, non-agricultural developments have taken up a lot of farmland, leading to a continuous decrease of farmland, especially in those high-grade cultivated areas.

As stipulated by the "Basic Farmland Protection Ordinance", local governments should designate basic farmland protection zones, in which special protection measures should be taken. For instance, any project which occupies more than 13.13 hectares of first-rate basic farmland should be approved by provincial governments. Besides, non-agricultural development that has taken up farmland should be levied with land tax. In addition, farmland users should protect and fertilize their land by applying fertilizer and pesticide rationally. Relevant departments of the governments should regularly inspect and supervise the situation of basic farmland protection.

#### Petroleum Company Testing International Market

080310817294 Beijing, XINHUA (in English) 1609  
GMT 11 Aug 94

(Text) Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)—China United Petroleum Company, jointly established by the China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation and the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation in 1993, has successfully introduced China's oil exploration technologies into the international market, according to an INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS report.

China United Petroleum Company, the first national enterprise that integrates industry with foreign trade approved by the State Council, has cast its eyes on the retapping of overseas old oil fields from the very beginning.

In 1993 it bought 98 old oil wells in east Texas together with a U.S. company for 180,000 U.S. dollars. China's technologies and equipment have been employed to

rescue the oil wells and some of them are expected to reproduce oil within this year.

"We intend to demonstrate China's oil tapping techniques through the method of overseas investment so as to attract more cooperation partners," officials of the company said.

Sources disclosed that investment in the field has expanded to Papua New Guinea and Indonesia and will be expanded to Mexico and Ecuador.

The company has also expanded its business in China rapidly. At present the company has five offshore oil tanker storage areas with a capacity of more than 100,000 tons, well-equipped maritime wharfs and several dozen gas stations. It handles an annual transport volume of 1.5 million tons.

The company conducts trade in crude and finished oil in a flexible manner, including import, export trade, refining, acting as an agent or selling through its own channels.

In 1993, the company ranked 19th of the top 500 import and export enterprises and ninth of the top 200 export enterprises in China.

#### Month-Long Fair of Domestic Products Opens

0803109162944 Beijing, XINHUA (in English) 1740  
GMT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—A month-long fair of popular domestic products opened in several parts of the country today.

The fair, co-sponsored by seven governmental organs, including the Ministry of Internal Trade, the State Economic and Trade Commission and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry, has 71 venues across the country, including 106 large and medium-sized cities.

Some 335 major department stores and shopping centers will take part in the activities of this grand fair. Goods worth a total of five billion yuan will be on sale during the period around the national day (October 1) and the mid-autumn festival (September 20).

## East Region

## Anhui Governor Addresses Provincial Price-Control

(PRB-438-94-171) Hefei, Anhui People's Daily Network, 2 September 1994  
Mandarin, 1001, MT, 01 Aug 94

(By station reporter Wang Li from the Provincial Hookup program)

(Text) The Anhui Provincial People's Government yesterday afternoon held a provincial teleconference on controlling price increases and making further arrangements to stabilize prices. Vice Governor Wang Yang presided over the meeting. Commissar Fu Xinhou delivered an important speech.

Commodity prices have increased too sharply in recent months. In particular, the prices of four daily necessities—grain, edible oil, meat, and fresh vegetables—have risen deeply, having harmful effects on the healthy operation of the provincial economy.

The provincial government believes the present price increases are basically an abnormal phenomenon that defies the laws of economics. The entire province should act immediately and adopt effective measures to lower price increases that are too steep.

In his speech, Fu Xinhou said: The main causes of food price increases in our province, especially grain, edible oil, meat, and fresh vegetables, are not inadequate supplies but abnormal market pricing under incorrect predictions of market activity and the effects of commodity prices in adjacent regions. In the whole, we have relatively abundant grain reserves at present. We have made better progress in procuring oil-bearing crops than last year. We basically have about the same number of live pigs as last year, and fresh vegetable supply in the cities has increased on a per capita basis. Our general capability to supply goods has not decreased. Therefore, the key to the solution of the present price problem lies in tightening market management, rectifying pricing under defying commodity regulation, banning, and making effective arrangements for the allocation and transportation of supplies. The provincial government urged governments at all levels in the province to regard price stabilization as the main task in strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, and concentrate on vigorously carrying out this main task so as to lower the price indices in this region by 1 to 2 percent from the present level before the end of September. Cities under the provincial government's jurisdiction should strive for even greater decreases.

Fu Xinhou said emphatically: At present, we should focus on controlling the prices of four daily necessities—grain, edible oil, meat, and vegetables. The provincial government urged cities at and above the county level in the entire province to immediately put price ceilings on the four daily necessities of grain, edible oil, meat, and

vegetables, and carry out price-control systems for urban areas. All localities should adopt control methods in accordance with their market situations as soon as possible, promptly make plans to implement and promulgate them. State-owned and cooperative shops should take the lead in implementing price and government policies, their function is a main conduit, and make contributions to stabilizing markets and prices.

Fu Xinhou said: We should make a province-wide no-prime move to rectify market prices, cracking down on such illegal practices as seeking exorbitant profits, manipulating markets, hoarding and speculating, and selling inferior or imitation products to promptly stop the practice of waging price increases. Principal responsible comrades of government at all levels should personally assume leadership, promptly solve problems as soon as they are discovered, and tighten market management and improve market services to make it convenient for vegetable farmers to sell their produce in cities. As required by the pricing situation, the provincial government will send out price-inspection groups to inspect supervisory and assist areas with comparatively high price increases.

In his speech, Fu Xinhou asked all localities to continue focusing on grain production, procurement, allocation, and transportation, continue to implement the vegetable basket project, give detailed instructions, and make sure they collect the grain they should collect while ensuring peasants have sufficient grain rations. Before completing procurement tasks, all localities must continue to seal off grain procurement markets. We should tightly control grain allocation and transfer, and strictly enforce orders and prohibitions in carried. We should further improve the vegetable basket project. Cities under the provincial government's jurisdiction in particular should set aside funds to stock up on goods in advance so as to ensure supplies for traditional festivals.

Lastly, Fu Xinhou said emphatically: Governments at all levels must exercise stronger leadership over pricing related work. They must do practical work to produce results, and strive to basically attain the annual price control objectives set each this year.

At the meeting, Wang Yang made specific demands on localities to implement the teleconference guidelines. Liu Yongzuan, acting secretary general of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial departments attended the teleconference. Commissars and mayors of prefectures and cities (without exception).

## Sinopec Power Plant Joint Venture With U.S. Announced

(PRB-438-94-171) Beijing, Xinhua, 2 September 1994  
Mandarin, 1001, MT, 01 Aug 94

(Text) Beijing, September 2—XINHUA—The Wang Group of the United States has signed an agreement here

with the Power Industry Bureau of China's Jiangsu Province to build a 1,400-mw liquified natural gas-fuelled plant in Rudong, Jiangsu Province.

Tan Xixiang, director of the International Co-operation Department of the Chinese Ministry of the Power Industry, said that his ministry encourages coastal areas to build liquified natural gas-fuelled plants.

If the new plant to be built in Jiangsu Province proves to be a success, it should serve as a model for coastal areas in building such plants, he added.

The new plant will involve a total investment of 2.4 billion U.S. dollars, with the Wing group contributing 70 percent and the Chinese partner the rest.

Under the agreement, the U.S. partner will be responsible for purchasing natural gas from the global market.

The Wing group is already undertaking large-scale power projects in Shanghai and Henan, Heilongjiang and Zhejiang provinces.

The total investment in these projects is estimated at up to 10 billion U.S. dollars.

The Wing group projects under development will add 1,000 mw to 10,000 mw of power-generation capacity in China.

John Wing, chairman of the group, said that "the Wing Group and our Chinese partners believe this is the right time for combined cycle projects, and we are both going to devote time, money and resources to ensure that this project serves as a model power plant."

### Agricultural Technology Zones Set Up in Shandong

100/1100/441194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 11 MET Sep 94

(Text) Jinan, September 11 (XINHUA) As East China's Shandong Province has spent 62 million yuan (about 7.2 million U.S. dollars) on building ten agricultural high technology development zones, a provincial official said today.

Over the past two years, the official said, the province has introduced over 100 new crop varieties in the zones and has 27 high-tech development prospects.

The construction of such zones began in 1992 with the main purpose of introducing modern farming technology into the province from other parts of China as well as the rest of the world.

The province's Laiwu city has imported more than 50 new varieties of melons, vegetables, flowers and fruit trees from such countries as the United States and Japan.

In another development zone in the province's Zibo city, an agricultural research center has been established to cultivate improved varieties of pollution-free vegetables and high-quality fruit trees.

### Shantou Radio Station Established in Shantou

100/1100/441194 Jinan Shantou People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 11 MET 11 Sep 94

(Text) With the approval of the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, the Shantou People's Broadcast Station was established and began broadcasting on 1 September. It will broadcast 12.5 hours every day, most of its programs, chiefly news, social education and literary and art programs, will be broadcast live to attract the participation of the audience and expand the propaganda effect.

### Shanghai U.S. Sign Electric Agreement

100/1100/27944 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 11 MET 11 Sep 94

(Report by station correspondent Xu Renjie from the "940 Morning News" program)

(Text) At the Shantou Hua Ting Hotel, Shanghai on the afternoon of 11 August, Co. Shanghai Electric Corp (SEC) and the Westinghouse Electric Corp (WEI) of the United States signed an agreement on the principles of a joint venture. It is the largest joint venture project of China's power-generation equipment manufacturers to date. The following is a transcripted report filed by station correspondent Xu Renjie.

(Begin recording) (Xu Renjie) Among those who participated in today's (11 August) agreement-signing ceremony were Wu Baogen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee (SMPC); Brown, secretary of the U.S. Commerce Department, and Shanghai Vice Mayor Jiang Yiren. After SEC Chairman Mr. Qipeng and WEI Chairman Michael Jordan signed the agreement on joint venture principles on behalf of the SEC and the WEI, the audience at the meeting place burst into applause once again, congratulating the signing ceremony for the largest joint venture in China involving power-generation equipment manufacturing. In his speech, Brown, U.S. secretary of commerce, said that he had a very busy schedule in his Shanghai itinerary today, that he participated in agreement-signing ceremonies for three projects in the morning, that he specially participated in the agreement-signing ceremony for the largest project involving China's power station sector in the afternoon, and that he was very pleased. Brown said.

(Brown, in English) I am delighted and although very pleased to witness this historic signing of the joint venture between Westinghouse and the Shanghai Electric Corp to manufacture power generation equipment for China and for other international markets. Westinghouse factories in the United States. (Recording fades into the following Mandarin translation)

(Xu Renjie) Brown said, I am very pleased to participate in this historic agreement-signing ceremony. The joint

enters established by the U.S. WEC and the SMC will manufacture necessary power generation equipment for China and for other international markets. The WEC will manufacture the key parts for Shanghai's power generation equipment, thus enabling the SMC to increase their total production capacity by 10 percent. Above all, the project will become one of China's largest power stations.

Vice Mayor Jiang Yiren offered his heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Government (SMG). In his speech, he said:

(Jiang Yiren) Today, the signing of the agreement on the principles for cooperation between the SMC and the WEC is the best news again that Shanghai's power station equipment manufacturing industry will further accelerate its advance with big strides toward the world level. It has significance for promoting Shanghai's industry to a new level, capitalizing on economic development and further opening it down wider to the outside world. All ministries and commissions of the State Council, the SMG and the SMC attach a high degree of importance to the project. SMG Secretary Wu Bangguo's participation in person in the agreement-signing ceremony today fully shows the importance attached to and support for the project. The Shanghai citizens and the SMC will further provide strong support and assistance to ensure the smooth implementation of the project. (end recording)

#### Training on Managing Transnational Companies Opens

CHINAHOTEL 1994 Beijing XINHUA (in English) 1600  
1-AFT 1 Sep 94

(Text) Shanghai, September 1 (XINHUA)—A class on the management of transnational companies opened here today with managers from over 60 big firms nationwide taking part.

This is part of the country's efforts to meet the urgent need of making the Chinese economy conform to international practices and expand its business overseas.

The class, set up at the Shanghai Institute of International Finance, was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, the UN Trade and Development Conference and the China International Study Association for Cross-cultural Human Resource Development.

Experts from at home and abroad will be invited to teach the students, who will study such courses as the development of transnational companies, related laws and regulations in other countries, international financial management and management of transnational companies.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Liu Shanzu, former Mayor of Shanghai Wang

Daxian and an official from the UN Trade and Development Conference attended today's opening ceremony.

#### Zhejiang Officials Comment on Appraisal Work

CHINAHOTEL 1994 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG 1600  
1-AFT 1 Sep 94

(Unattributed article) Addressing a Forum of the Provincial People's Congress on Appraisal Work, Li Zemin stressed it is necessary to strengthen leadership and carefully organize to guarantee healthy development of appraisal work. Wan Yanan, Sun Wei, Mu Li, Li Jing, and Xu Xingguan talk for doing a good job of soliciting feedback on rectification and correction, as well as their successful implementation.

(Text) Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee (ZPPC) and chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee (ZPPCSC), recently addressed a forum of the provincial people's congress on appraisal work. He pointed out: Appraising the report submitted by people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres on their work on a trial basis and having people's deputies appraise the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs will be conducive to enhancing cadres' consciousness of the legal system, public service and the need to practice an undertaking, improving administrative and law-enforcement organs' work, stepping up the drive to build a clean and honest government, and improving the ability of people's congress deputies to participate in government and political affairs. Party committees at all levels must continuously strengthen leadership and people's congress standing committees at all levels must carefully organize and arrange to guarantee healthy development of the appraisal work conducted on a trial basis.

In recent years, as people's congresses at all levels in Zhejiang region have explored new ways of working under the new situation and under the leadership of party committees, a number of cities and counties districts have appraised the report submitted by people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres on their work and organized people's deputies to appraise the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs. The ZPPC recently approved and released a report submitted by the ZPPCSC's leading party group on a decision to appraise the report submitted by provincial people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres on a trial basis and to organize people's deputies to appraise the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs during the fourth quarter of this year. To conscientiously implement the guidelines of the ZPPC document and successfully conduct the appraisal work on a trial basis, the ZPPCSC held a provincial forum on appraisal work from 11 to 12 August. Persons in charge of the people's congress standing committees of all the cities and counties districts and persons in charge of all district people's congress work committees in Zhejiang participated.

in the meeting. At the meeting, persons in charge of the party committees, people's congresses, and governments of Quzhou City, Ningbo City, Qingshan County, Xiangshan County, and Hangzhou City's Xucheng and Yuhu Districts, which had started the appraisal work ahead of other areas, exchanged their experiences and spoke of their understanding on how to successfully conduct the appraisal work on a trial basis.

Li Zemin delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: When conducting the people's congress appraisal work on a trial basis, we must be guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhere to the party's basic line, conscientiously implement the guidelines laid down by the 14th National Party Congress and the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, and carry out the work by revolving our efforts around the overall situation of the whole party's work and the ZPPC's central task in compliance with the requirements for establishing a socialist market economic system under the unified leadership of party committees and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant laws. Appraisal shall be focused on administrative and law-enforcement organs, enforcement of relevant laws, regulations, and the Constitution; their implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by people's congresses and their standing committees. Their handling of the masses' opinions and suggestions put forward by people's congresses and people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres' job performance in building a clean and honest government.

He stressed we must conscientiously pay attention to observing the following four principles when conducting appraisal work on a trial basis. First, we must adhere to the principle of the party's leadership and its control over cadres. The entire process of appraisal work must be conducted under the unified leadership and plans of party committees at the same level. Party committees must treat people's congress appraisal work as an important matter and handle it accordingly, conscientiously make plans for carrying out appraisal work, and quickly understand the important situation and issues in the appraisal work. The appointment of cadres and their supervision by people's congress standing committees in accordance with the law conforms to the principle of the party's control over cadres. The recommendation of important cadres to the organs of state power by the local party committees and their appointment by people's congress standing committees in accordance with the law are an important method for fulfilling the party's control over cadres. The party exercises its leadership over state offices through this method and, thereby, guarantees its ruling position organizationally. It is an important characteristic of socialist democracy in China. Therefore we must firmly adhere to the principle of the party's control over cadres in conducting appraisal work. Second, we must seek truth from facts when conducting appraisal work in accordance with the law. Our inspection, survey, appraisal, and conclusion must be based on facts. We

must persist in taking a realistic attitude, while fully affirming the achievements scored by departments and cadres to protect their enthusiasm; we must dare to make suggestions which are to the point, point out the orientation for them to follow, and enthusiastically offer help for rectification and correction. In particular, we must vigorously commend typical advanced collectives and individuals that have distinguished themselves in conscientiously performing their official duties, building a clean and honest government, and in strictly enforcing the law in a bid to encourage healthy trends and urge people to make progress. Third, we must strive for practical results and conscientiously implement the measures drawn up for rectification and correction. Party committees of the prefectures and cities which have conducted the appraisal work on a trial basis must proceed from the actual conditions of their localities when studying and deciding on their respective plans and major tasks for the appraisal work. So far as these cities and counties are concerned, although it is imperative for them to conduct the appraisal work on a trial basis over extended areas, they must carefully carry out the work in depth and in a down-to-earth manner, conscientiously sum up experiences, and gradually make improvements. Meanwhile, concerning the issues raised during appraisal, we must conscientiously do a good job of soliciting feedback on rectification and correction and supervising their implementation to prevent formalism and perfunctoriness. Fourth, we must do a good job of coordination and vigorously support the people's congress appraisal work. Party committees must conscientiously do a good job of coordinating with all departments concerned, attach importance to bringing into play the role of people's congresses and their standing committees, support them to fulfill their duties in accordance with the law, and successfully organize and carry out the appraisal work.

ZPPC Deputy Secretary and Governor Wan Xueyuan also delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: The appraisal of government departments' work by people's congresses provides supervision and an effective support for government work. Practice has proved that only by relying on the supervision of people's congresses and their standing committees and the support of the masses can we make smooth progress in carrying out our government work and produce fruitful results. Governments and all relevant departments must conscientiously accept appraisal by people's congresses, truthfully give briefings on the comprehensive situation and their work, and listen to suggestions, criticisms, and opinions with an open mind. As a result of the appraisal work, we must achieve unity, reach a consensus on the orientation to be followed, and succeed in enhancing the vigor of all concerned through joint efforts. We must not be careless or perfunctory in conducting the appraisal work or strive for only results to the neglect of issues. We must spend time and effort on rectification and correction, conscientiously study improvement measures from criticisms, suggestions, and opinions, and implement them during

work in a down-to-earth manner. We must use appraisal as the driving force to continuously promote various government work.

Comrades attending the forum currently studied the ZPPC document and held conscientious and heated discussions on the appraisal work in conjunction with Li Zexian's and Wan Xiru's speeches and the briefings on experiences gained in this endeavor. ZPPCSA Vice Chairman Xu Xiangguan delivered a brief concluding speech prior to the close of the forum. He said: Conducting appraisal on a trial basis is a work which has very important legal, policy and ideological significance. The key to successfully conducting the work lies in conscientiously strengthening leadership and seeking unity of thinking. Our comrades in charge of people's congress work, in particular, must improve understanding of the importance and necessity of conducting the appraisal work and enhance consciousness of and enthusiasm for the work. We must understand that the appraisal work conforms to the principles and basic guidelines of the Constitution and organs and electoral laws for local peoples' congresses, that it has sufficient legal basis, that it is a lawful duty of people's congress standing committees that it is included in people's congress standing committees' powers for supervision and personnel appointments and removals, and that it is a useful exploration for adhering to and perfecting the people's congress system, improving the level of supervision by people's congresses, and promoting development of a democratic legal system under the new situation.

Xu Xiangguan stressed, it is necessary to have a correct understanding and grasp the guiding ideology of appraisal work and further define the appraisal work's major points—law enforcement and the building of a clean honest government by administrative and law-enforcement organs and by appointed cadres—and pursue, namely, to strengthen legal supervision over the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs in a better way and to do a better job in fulfilling various tasks. People's congress standing committees of all cities and counties (districts) must conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the ZPPC document, carefully make arrangements and preparations, organize people's congress deputies and rely on them to successfully conduct in-depth and thorough investigation and study and to realistically conduct appraisal in accordance with the law and conscientiously pay attention to soliciting feedback or rectification and correction and implementing the guidelines in a bid to guarantee that the appraisal work is rigorous and safely conducted under the leadership of local party committees and in the light of their own actual conditions.

ZPPCSA Vice Chairman Wang Qidong, Yang Bin, and Kong Xiangyu, together with some ZPPCSA members, participated in the forum. Comrades in charge of the ZPPC General Office, the ZPPC Organization Department, the Zhejiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Zhejiang Provincial Supervision

Department, and the Zhejiang Provincial Government General Office were invited to attend the meeting.

## Central-South Region

### Vice Premier Li Lanqing Inspects Guangdong's Shenzhen

0803209144004 Beijing 12NBL 4 in English 1420  
GMT 2 Sep 94

(Text) Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA 4)—Chinese Vice Premier Li Lanqing today concluded his three-day inspection of south China's bustling Shenzhen city.

After his visit to the Shenzhen customs post and Yantian port, and the Nansha Fiduciary Oil Company, Li said that the central authorities will not change the basic policies for the Shenzhen special economic zone; neither should the role Shenzhen has played in the country's reform, opening up and socialist modernization drive be changed.

The vice-premier told the local leaders who accompanied him that Shenzhen has to seize the opportunities to step up its economic restructuring.

And efforts should be redoubled to develop high-tech industry with high added value and high quality, Li said.

He explained that labor-intensive industries should be shifted to the inland provinces and cities to promote the inland's economic development.

During his visit to the Shenzhen customs post, Li noted that Shenzhen should continue to explore and reform the management of its customs post.

### Guangzhou Harbor Undergoes 'Massive' Expansion

0803209081594 Beijing 12NBL 4 in English 0926  
GMT 2 Sep 94

(Text) Guangzhou, September 2 (XINHUA 4)—Guangzhou Harbor, China's third largest port, is undergoing massive expansion in a bid to build it into a large international marine transportation hub.

At present, the port is busy with the construction of four new berths which are expected to be in operation at the end of this year and which will add 4.1 million tons of annual cargo handling capacity.

In South China's major seaport, Guangzhou Harbor handled 41 million tons of goods last year. The harbor spans over 400 km along the coastline with more than 700 berths, 74 of which are able to accommodate 10,000-ton (deadweight ton) ships.

To accelerate the upgrading of the seaport, the port authority plans to invest 750 million yuan in the five years starting from 1995 to dredge the mouth of the harbor.

Meanwhile, the port plans to build an entirely new port zone before the year 2005 along with the construction of some cargo docks and regional docks to raise the port's annual handling volume by another 40 percent.

### **Huber Outlines Priority Foreign Investment Fields**

CHI-2000-1400 Beijing UNTIL 4 in English 0800  
1-MT Sep 94

[Text] Wuhan, September 1 (XINHUA) -- A central China's Huber Province has worked out preferential policies to encourage foreign investors to put money into four priority areas.

Li Zhen, governor of the province, said at a recent provincial meeting on foreign economic and trade work that the act was aimed at directing foreign investment to areas that should be developed first.

More foreign investment will be welcome to the construction of basic facilities and basic industrial projects in the province, said the governor.

Foreign investors will also be encouraged to help upgrade existing large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, said Li.

He disclosed that his province will prepare a group of enterprises with good economic efficiency for starting new businesses with foreign investors by way of joint investment, cooperation, leasing, or selling complete existing factories or some workshops.

The province will also make greater efforts to attract more foreign funds, especially World Bank loans, to develop in agricultural sector while redoubling its efforts to attract foreign money to the service sector.

Foreign investment will be introduced on a trial basis in some services and businesses concerning information consulting, finance and insurance, said the governor, adding that the experiment can be carried on a larger scale after experience has been gained.

### **Huber Province Expected To Bring "Good" Cotton Harvest**

CHI-2000-1400 Beijing UNTIL 4 in English 0800  
1-MT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Wuhan, September 1 (XINHUA) -- A central China's Huber Province is expected to reap a good harvest of cotton as the standing crops are growing well.

A survey by the provincial department of agriculture and animal husbandry shows that 70 percent of the cotton crops are in better shape than previous years.

As China's major cotton producing province and one of the key textile industrial bases, Huber produces an average 400 million kg of cotton, which makes the province a major cotton supplier for Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan, China's three important textile centers.

In 1993, the province's Chengdu, Langfang and Jingzhou counties led China in per unit cotton output by producing 1,500 kg of cotton in one hectare of sown area.

To boost this year's production, the provincial government has recently set aside another one million yuan from its tight budget to support cotton production.

Provincial agricultural departments have also intensified pesticide control by providing timely information for local farmers. The provincial agricultural and animal husbandry department has sent expert groups to Xiangfan, Jingzhou and Xiangyang prefectures to provide technical guidance for local cotton farmers.

### **Southwest Region**

#### **Reportage on Third Forum on Work in Tibet**

##### **Sizing Work Opportunities**

CHI-2000-1400 Lhasa UZANG RIBAD 1 in Chinese  
1 Aug 94 pp 1-4

[Editorial] "Seize the Opportunities To Accelerate Development—Third in a Series on Studying and Implementing the Guidelines of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet"

[Text] In his article "Accelerate Development in Tibet on the Basis of National Equality," Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated: In judging the Tibetan issue, "The key is how to make it beneficial to the people of Tibet and how to accelerate development in Tibet so that it will march ahead in China's four modernizations drive." This is the fundamental criterion for evaluating work performance in Tibet and the starting point for understanding problems in Tibet and the goal of our work. The Third Forum on Work in Tibet expounded the significance of accelerating development in Tibet and drew up the guiding thought, strategic objective, work principles and preferential policies for accelerating development, which will inspire people of all nationalities in Tibet to work hard in unity and to seize the opportunities to accelerate economic and social development in Tibet.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the autonomous regional party committee and government have adhered to the party's basic line, united with and led people of all nationalities in the region to take economic development as the central task, deepen reform and open the region wider to the outside world. As a result, productive forces have been emancipated and developed. The closed-door situation that lasted for many years has been finally broken. The national economy and the supply-oriented economy which took shape under the planned economy have begun to change; the economy has freed itself from being stagnated; people's living conditions have improved markedly and the problem of adequate clothing and food for the majority of peasants and herdsmen has been basically solved. Outstanding achievements have been

made in economic and social development. However restricted by social, economic, natural and other factors and because of the gap formed in the long course of history, Tibet's economic development is relatively slow and the people's living standards are relatively low in comparison with other provinces and regions in the country. Some of the population in Tibet are still faced with the problem of having enough clothing, food, and energy and transportation and other infrastructural facilities are far from adequate to meet the needs of social and economic development. We must have a sense of urgency and a sense of responsibility. With the Third Forum on Work in Tibet as the starting point, we should make use of many favorable conditions for doing our work in Tibet well, seize the opportunities to advance enhance our enthusiasm, work hard in unity and open up a new prospect for work in Tibet.

The forum has created a good opportunity for development in Tibet. The central authorities attaching great importance to Tibet's work and regarding this work as having great strategic importance have carefully and meticulously studied Tibetan issues to accelerate development in Tibet; the central authorities have set the guiding thought, work principles and tasks. They have drawn up a series of preferential policies, clearly pointing out the orientation for accelerating development in Tibet, all of which are a great inspiration and encouragement to us. The forum decided that the whole country should support and aid Tibet and that such support and aid should go on unceasingly. The forum worked out a plan to divide the tasks of aiding Tibet in the days to come. It decided on 12 aid projects and aid measures geared to the needs of Tibet. Accepting these projects with pleasure, various provinces, cities, regions and departments are actively making preparations to implement them. This demonstrates the strong backing from the motherland in a big family and the best favorable conditions for accelerating development in Tibet under the superior system of socialism. Our region has accumulated rich experience in reform, opening to the outside world, and economic construction and has tempered a contingent of cadres who have ardent ideals, who are firm in their stand and who have the tradition of working arduously. Tibet has people of all nationalities who long for the speedy transformation of backwardness and the building of a united, prosperous and civilized new Tibet; throughout the region there is enthusiasm about accelerating reform, opening to the outside world, and advancing economic development. We should be good at recognizing opportunities, measuring opportunities, seizing opportunities and using our ability to do our work well.

In seizing opportunities and accelerating development, the key is to integrate the central authorities' major policies with concrete conditions in Tibet. We should proceed from the overall interest of the nation and from the reality in Tibet. This is a basic principle for doing work well in Tibet. In accordance with the guiding thought and strategic objective of economic and social

development in Tibet set by the central authorities, we should work hard to achieve a 10-percent growth rate for our economy in the days to come. By the year 2000 our gross domestic product should grow substantially. It should be doubled on the basis of the 1993 figure. By then we should have basically achieved self-sufficiency in grain and basically completed the task of freeing people from poverty, enabling the majority of the people to lead a fairly comfortable life. By then there should be a big increase in our economic and social development. To realize this goal, we must steadily develop primary industry, develop secondary industry on the basis of selected priority projects, develop tertiary industry and vigorously accelerate the construction of infrastructural facilities. We must accelerate the transformation from the planned economy to the market economy and from the supply-oriented economy to the business-like economy and enhance Tibet's strength, vitality and potential for economic development. We must accelerate the pace of reform and opening to the outside world and gradually establish a new system in order to provide a powerful motive force for economic development. For Tibet, like the rest of the country, the objective of reform of the economic structure is the establishment of a socialist market economic structure. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the commodity economy in our region is underdeveloped and taking other issues into consideration, we should do this in accordance with the principle of following in order, advancing steadily and step by step, and making appropriate adaptations.

To seize the opportunities to accelerate development, we must make good use of the special policies formulated by the central authorities for our region. After the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities held two forums on Tibet work, at which a series of special policies and flexible measures beneficial to Tibet's development were formulated, and they have played an important role in promoting the region's reform, its opening to the outside world, and its modernization construction.

The recent forum on Tibet work proposed: The old special policies and flexible measures drawn up by the central authorities for Tibet will be preserved if they are still operational; the state will adopt new preferential policies and special support measures to replace those policies and measures that are no longer effective or have to be changed due to changes in circumstances. The central authorities have formulated a series of preferential policies to cover finance and taxation, handling affairs, investment, foreign trade, social security, farming and animal husbandry, and enterprise reform. This embodies the general spirit in the form of "flexible preferential and special policies." We should conscientiously study these special policies to understand them, also fully recognize their important role in our region's reform, opening to the outside world, and modernization construction, emancipate our minds, make good use of the special policies in a creative way in light of reality, give play to the superiority and might of policies, bring

into full play the enthusiasm of cadres and the people; deepen reform open wider to the outside world; and further emancipate and develop the productive forces in order to promote economic and social development.

To seize the opportunities to accelerate development we must make good use of the favourable condition that the whole is supporting and aiding Tibet in the interest of national economic and social development and in the interest of enhancing the cohesiveness of the Chinese nation. The central authorities have explicitly called on the nation to support and aid Tibet, adding that this work should be continued for a long time to come. We should combine the concern of the central authorities with the support from the whole nation and with Tibet's own efforts, combine the advantages derived from state preferential policies for Tibet with the advantages derived from Tibet's resources and the advantages derived from professional personnel funds, technology, materials, and management expertise from the hinterland, coordinate, develop, and safeguard the unification of the motherland and the economic and social foundation for national unity, and set in motion the vitality and motive force for Tibet's self-development so as to gradually bring Tibet's economic and social development into a virtuous cycle. We should coordinate and cooperate closely with the hinterland to conscientiously carry out the 12 construction projects decided by the central authorities. We should learn from management expertise from the hinterland, accelerate personnel training, and conscientiously study technology in order to make these projects yield results to enhance Tibet's economic strength.

To seize the opportunities to accelerate development people of all nationalities in our region must carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. In the final analysis, we will have to rely on people of all nationalities in Tibet to solve the region's difficulties and problems and to bring about great reinvigoration in Tibet. We should conscientiously study and profoundly understand the guidelines of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet, with our thinking, enhance our understanding, and the concern of the central authorities and the nation; support and carry forward a driving spiritual motive force; enhance the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses for building a new Tibet and further strengthen our devotion to our revolutionary cause and sense of responsibility in invigorating Tibet. We should carry forward the old Tibet spirit, continue to make explorations and innovations, and foster a pioneering spirit. Cadres at all levels should set an example, work creatively, and lead people of all nationalities to work hard and in a down-to-earth way. A new way will be found for our region's reform, development, and stability and work in our region will advance to a new level.

#### Editorial Calls Forth Milestone

PRBS-CHI/94-171 / Issue 117/CHI: REBAC - 2 Issues  
1 Aug 94 -

(Editorial) - 1. New Milestone—Second in a Series on Studying and Implementing the Guidelines of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet

(Text) The Third Forum on Tibet Work, convened by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, recognized the overall strategy, importance of work in Tibet, studied work in Tibet in an all-around way and worked out a set of important policy decisions on expediting Tibet's development and safeguarding social stability. It was an historically important meeting, which opened a new chapter in Tibet's history and constituted a new milestone in Tibet's development.

The central authorities have always shown concern for the people of Tibet and set great store by work in Tibet. In every important stage of history in Tibet's revolution and construction, they promptly made important policy decisions that propelled Tibet's society forward. More than 40 years ago, the central authorities called for the liberation of Tibet, and with the support of the people of Tibet, realized the peaceful liberation of Tibet and thwarted various attempts by imperialists to split Tibet from China. In keeping with historical trends and the wishes of the people of Tibet, the central authorities quelled a rebellion and conducted reform to liberate 1 million serfs more than 10 years ago. Consequently, Tibet underwent earth-shaking changes as it shifted from the feudal serf system to the socialist system, making reform and progress never seen in history. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities have held two forums on work in Tibet and developed special policies and flexible measures that are favorable to Tibet's development, thus playing an important role in promoting Tibet's reform, opening up, and modernization.

The period from now until the turn of the century is crucial for Tibet's economic and social development. The central authorities are devoting even greater attention to work in Tibet and giving overall consideration to the question of Tibet's development and stability. Tibet's work occupies a place of strategic importance in all the tasks of the party and state. Accomplishing work in Tibet and strengthening unity between the Tibetans on the one hand and the Hans and other nationalities on the other hand are of great significance to strengthening the Chinese nation's great unity. Tibet's stability, development, and security can affect national stability, development, and security. To stress and support work in Tibet is, in effect, to stress and support work in general. Expediting Tibet's development is not only an economic task aimed at narrowing regional differences in development but is also a political task of strategic implications for the general situation. Based on more than this new understanding, the Third Forum on Work in Tibet summed up historical experiences in carrying out work in Tibet, fully affirmed Tibet's achievements, comprehensively and objectively analyzed the difficulties and problems currently facing Tibet and worked out major policy decisions. It also specified the guiding principles and tasks for carrying out work in Tibet for everyone to come and formulated policies and measures on expediting Tibet's development and safeguarding social stability. The forum marked a new

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

historical stage of social and economic development in Tibet, as well as a new starting point for work in Tibet. The forum suggested that the key to expediting Tibet's development lies in seeking truth from facts through the adaptation of major central policies to Tibet's specific conditions and through the accurate adoption of both the national situation and Tibet's reality. This is a basic principle for accomplishing work in Tibet. The strategic goals of Tibet's social and economic development were determined in accordance with this principle. Tibet will maintain an economic growth rate of 10 percent or so as to optimise its economic structure and improve its economic efficiency. This growth rate is much higher than the average annual rate of 5 percent from 1981-93 but is also higher than the growth rate of 5.5 percent planned for the entire nation. At this rate, Tibet's total annual value of goods and services will have improved significantly by the year 2000, doubling the 1993 figure. By then, Tibet will have basically achieved self-sufficiency in grain and completed poverty relief tasks. The majority of people will have become better off. The general level of economic and social development will have improved considerably. These are encouraging development goals. The forum decided to deepen reform and ensure a smooth convergence of the old and new systems. Tibet's goal in economic reform is the same as that of the rest of the country, namely to build a socialist market economic system. This is a revolutionary change in Tibet's economic system from a planned economy to a market economy. Implementing the principles of proceeding in an active, prudent, orderly, progressive, and reasonable flexible manner, executing preferential policies and establishing and constantly improving the socialist market economic system in keeping with Tibet's reality, will further liberate and expand the productive forces and quickly advance economic development.

The central authorities further laid down the principles, policies, and measures on the fight against splitting, thus giving it a powerful ideological weapon. They also deepened the understanding of the essence of the dalai-lama-Tibetan split activities. They further defined the nature and measure of the fight against splitting, as well as the tasks to be accomplished in this regard. They enhanced the confidence and strength of people of all nationalities in safeguarding the motherland's unity and opposing splitting, and inspired us to take effective measures to accomplish various tasks and to earnestly safeguard Tibet's long-term social stability.

By taking into account the general interests of national economic and social development and the need to enhance the Chinese nation's rallying power, the central authorities decided to unite the entire nation in assisting Tibet and to urge people across the country to stand behind Tibet in its quest for stability and development. Uniting the entire nation in assisting Tibet's reconstruction is a major policy in expediting Tibet's development. Such assistance will be provided over the long term. As a result, people of all nationalities throughout the region strongly feel the warmth of the

motherland and the superiority of the socialist system. These major policy decisions drawn up by the central authorities mark a new milestone; correctly answer a host of new questions raised in Tibet's historical process, point the way to the future; fully reflect the strong desire of people of all nationalities in Tibet to overcome backwardness and achieve moderate prosperity along with the rest of the country and realize the grand blueprint for Tibet's development during the new historical period. Also, they have opened up good prospects, created favorable conditions for Tibet's development and stability, and engendered a rare opportunity for expediting development. We must seize the opportunity arising from the forum to gain a clear understanding of the situation and to forge ahead. Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, we should carry out various tasks around 'one center, two major events, and three guarantees'. To ensure Tibet's full implementation of the CPC Central Committee's major policies, we should bring about a new situation in adopting new mental outlooks, new ways of thinking, and new attitudes. We should do a good job of building the party and improve the party's fighting capacity. We should steadfastly rely on people of all nationalities in Tibet, especially peasants, herdsmen, workers, and intellectuals. We should allow patriots of all nationalities in all circles to fully play their roles, mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united, closely integrate major central policies with Tibet's reality, dispel the old Tibetan spirit, foster a pioneering and innovative spirit, work in a down-to-earth manner, make arduous efforts, and scale new heights in carrying out work in Tibet. Given the central authorities' concern and attention, the support and assistance of people across the country, and the concerted efforts of people of all nationalities in Tibet, we firmly believe that a developed, progressive, and prosperous Tibet will perch on the top of the world in the not-so-distant future.

## North Tibet To Improve Telecommunications

088120194061294 Beijing UNRRI 4 in English 01/94  
GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XENRI) As Tibet in Southwest China will continue its efforts in developing its telecommunications system to promote social and economic progress, said Gyamcoo Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Government.

He said Tibet will work hard to boost its telecommunications capacity by 10 percent in the upcoming ten years so that 80 percent of the counties will join in the national automatic long-distance exchange network by the end of the century.

By now, Tibet has fulfilled its telecommunications development target for the Eighth Five-Year Plan Period (1991-1995) one year ahead of schedule.

However, he admitted Tibet still lags behind the rest of China in telecommunications, which has hindered its

economic development, adding that redoubled efforts would be made to accelerate infrastructural construction so as to approach national and international levels as soon as possible.

### Chairman Norbu SpeECH on Potala Palace

1981-1994 (1994) (Issue 127/1994, REB46) in Chinese  
17 Aug 94 pp

Speech by Chairman Norbu, chairman of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Government, at the ceremony marking the completion of the Potala Palace renovation project on 17 August 1994.

Text: Comrades, guests, ladies and gentlemen.

The just concluded third discussion meeting on Tibet's work held by the CTPU's central committee and the State Council has formulated principles and policies, goals, ideas and various measures for Tibet's work in the new period. It was a very important meeting and will certainly play a historical role in promoting stability and development in this region. While people of various nationalities and all circles in the autonomous region have been greatly encouraged by the central meeting, we have again ushered in grand celebration activities to mark the completion of renovations to the Potala Palace. First, on behalf of the regional party committee, the regional government and the Leading Group for the Preservation of the Potala Palace, I wish to express our warm welcome to members of the Leading Group for the Renovation of the Potala Palace led by Comrade Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CTPU central committee and state councillor, after leading comrades and guests who have made a special trip to Tibet to take part in the celebration activities.

The Potala Palace was built in the seventh century. Being the largest ancient high building in Tibet today, it reflected the traditional Tibetan architectural form of stone and wooden structure. It also absorbed some palace style of Han nationalities and religious architectural features of India and Nepal. It was an architectural work with special characteristics, combining the cultures of Tibet, Han and other nationalities. It was later expanded several times by successive Dalai Lamas and became an altitude measure-house which shows the crystallization of wisdom of the Tibetan laboring people, the unity and cooperation of Tibetan and Han nationalities, and the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries. The cultural relics of the Potala Palace are not only precious treasures but also historical testimonies to the changes in Tibetan society. Therefore, the Potala Palace is also a museum to show Tibet's history, culture, politics, religion and architecture. As early as 1961, the State Council listed the Potala Palace as an important cultural relic for protection. Owing to lack of maintenance for many years, the wooden structures were corroded by insects or broken, walls were cracked, the buildings were sinking, and wall paintings were seriously damaged. In order to ensure the proper protection of the important

cultural relics, the state decided to renovate the Potala Palace. It has been nearly five years since the beginning of the renovation project on 11 October 1989. The total cost of repairing 1,111 items with an area of 14,000 square meters was 55 million yuan. It can be said that the complicated and arduous nature of the renovation project was unprecedented. Following renovation, the hidden dangers to the Potala Palace have been removed, and structural faults have also been corrected. The design and construction work were conducted in a meticulous manner and the quality of engineering work was praised by experts and people of various circles. The magnificent Potala Palace is now as firm and brilliant as when it was built. Now the renovation project is successfully completed, and we must first of all express our gratitude to the party's central committee and the State Council for their high attention and special concern for the project. In the course of renovating the Potala Palace, party and state leaders, including Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Tieying, Pughaitha, Geling Namgyai and Ngawang Ngawang Ngome, all paid good attention to this project and gave specific instructions on the construction work. In particular, since Comrade Li Tieying was appointed honorary head of the Leading Group for Renovating the Potala Palace, he twice personally inspected the construction site and played a leading role in making important decisions for construction work.

We wish to express our gratitude to concerned ministries, commissions and bureaus of the state for their vigorous support, and also to various fraternal provinces and municipalities which have provided material and technological assistance. In particular, the State Bureau for Preservation of Cultural Relics played a leading role in the renovation project as the responsible department, coordinated with various departments to implement the directives of the State Council, and worked hard to help with the design and construction to ensure the quality of the entire project.

We also wish to express our special gratitude to experts and technological personnel from various fraternal provinces and regions who worked at the construction site for many years despite the high altitude. They seriously conducted investigations, provided meticulous designs, and made significant contributions to the successful completion of the entire project. The general office for construction work was the organization administering daily work. In the course of the renovation project, all staff members of the office worked hard in allocating funds, preparing materials, and organizing and supervising the construction work. They made great contributions to the successful completion of the renovation project. Comrades of the Lhasa Ancient Art Construction Company demonstrated their high spirit of being the masters of the country and correctly implemented all repair plans. They performed deeds of valor in the construction battle. The successful completion of the renovation project for the Potala Palace has not only accumulated valuable experiences for the repair and

maintenance of cultural relics but also trained specialized people for this region. The principles and techniques used in the renovation project can be used in similar projects in the future. Meanwhile, we also wish to express our gratitude to people of various nationalities who have indirectly supported this project, and to people of nationality affairs and religious circles as well as international friends for their concern for understanding of and support for this renovation project.

Since Tibet's peaceful liberation, and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and state have taken seriously the work of protecting Tibet's cultural relics and historical sites. A tremendous amount of human and material resources were expended to maintain and protect a large number of cultural relics and historical sites, including Lhasa's Drepung, Xiaozhao, Sera, and Gandan monasteries, Xigaze's Zhaxizhong Monastery, and Shannan's Sangyeema Monastery. These facts provide strong evidence that the party and state's policies toward nationalities and religion have been consistent and correct beyond doubt. They fully reflect the importance attached by the party and state in protecting the nation's outstanding cultural heritage.

In the course of renovating the Potala Palace, many experts of Han nationality came to Lhasa from all parts of the country. While passing on skills to local workers, they also learned from them with an open mind and showed great respect for their national traditions and religious customs. By consulting with each other and working closely, the experts and construction workers forged profound friendship and wrote a new chapter in national unity.

The Potala Palace, with its particular architectural style and special geographical location, has become an artistic treasure house of the roof of the world, and a tourist attraction for Chinese and foreign visitors. Its renovation will contribute greatly to increasing cultural exchanges in the world, enhancing outstanding national culture, and correctly publicizing and introducing Tibet to the world.

Comrades and friends, the Potala Palace's renovation is not merely a project for maintaining cultural relics and historical sites, it is also an opportunity of Tibet's prosperity and development under the new historical conditions. The in-depth development of reform and opening up is bringing profound changes to every aspect of our region's economic and social life. I hope people of all nationalities across the region will transform the concern of the party and state into a motive force in work, measure the political situation of stability and unity, and work with one heart and one mind to dedicate themselves to the great construction cause of our socialist New Tibet. At the same, I also hope cultural departments and workers will step up comprehensive study of the Potala Palace and strengthen its overall management to turn it into a world-class cultural legacy of mankind.

comparable to the Great Wall and Egypt's pyramids, and a symbol of human civilization and progress.

In conclusion, I wish every leader and guest good health and good luck!

### Government To Enhance Medicare in Tibet

08801098092494 Beijing XINHAI 1-19 English 0819  
CMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Lhasa, September 1 (XINHAI) -- The Central Government has decided to pool more resources to help enhance medicare in Tibet.

A special national meeting held recently here by the Ministry of Public Health called for public health departments across the country to be fully prepared to give long-term assistance to Tibet in personnel management and materials.

A program worked out at the meeting gives priority to the personnel assistance in medical units at the autonomous regional, prefecture and city levels in Tibet.

The forms of assistance include organizing medical teams and professional lectures in Tibet and training Tibetan medical workers in medical colleges and hospitals.

Measures will be taken to ensure the fulfillment of the assistance program. They include assigning tasks and responsibilities to each locality and the assistance-provider and the recipient working out annual assistance plans together.

The measures will help the public health departments of the autonomous region to improve the work of the coordination offices set up for implementing the program.

### Yunnan Helps Preserve Cultures of Ethnic Minorities

08801098094494 Beijing XINHAI 1-19 English 0740  
CMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Kunming, September 1 (XINHAI) -- Dressed in their traditional garments, 10 youngsters from the Yi ethnic group turn up every day to practice their own ethnic songs and dances in the Qiumu Garden in the western suburbs of Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, southwest China.

They are neither students of any art school nor members of a theatrical troupe. In fact they are workers of the Yunnan Ethnic Cultural Center. Under Professor Tan Feng, a noted composer from the Central Philharmonic Orchestra, the center sets itself the task of preserving and spreading unique ethnic cultures.

At the age of 60, Tan Feng has already achieved much in music and art. When he first came to Yunnan ten years ago, he was fascinated by the colorful cultural traditions of the 25 ethnic minorities living there.

He conducted detailed research and found that the cream of the different cultures developed over thousands of years is best manifested in the songs, dances and instrumental music pieces of different ethnic groups.

"I have visited most places in the province and found myself more and more in love with the splendid cultures created by the ethnic minorities," said he.

According to him, Yunnan has devoted a lot of efforts to the preservation of ethnic traditional cultures. "But many people today, though engaged in making money, show less concern towards their precious cultural heritages. I fear these fine cultures may die out some day," he said.

"I feel it my duty to help better preserve cultural heritages and hand them down from generation to generation," he added.

Under the concern from people both at home and abroad, the Yunnan Culture Center was set up in February this year and it was immediately known as the world's first museum of living cultural heritages.

Tian Hong selected 40 youngsters from the Yi ethnic minority and took them to Kunming City and invited three folk artists to teach them the traditional cultural heritages of their own ethnic group so that they may return and carry forward their own cultural legacy.

With bamboo flutes in hand, these youngsters sing soft love songs from ancient times and dance to the drums beats in energetic steps demonstrating courageous fight of their forefathers against the elements.

The cultural legacy of the Yi ethnic group is really an inexhaustible treasure house, Tian Hong noted.

The Yi ethnic group has more than 100 sets of dances originated from ancient times, including the cattlehide drum dance discovered in Ninglang County in the province several years ago. The dance describes the history of the Yi people from the very beginning.

"Only three old women could perform this dance when we discovered it. I just imagine if it was not found, it would have already vanished and be lost,"

## North Region

### Beijing Holds Executive Meeting on Checking Price Hikes

CHINADAILY BEIJING 02/11/94, RFB 071-11-1000  
2 Aug 94

By reporter Sun Yandan (137-176-477): "Regard Checking Growth-Rapid Price Hikes as a Major Matter Affecting Reform, Development and Overall Stability."

Truly at the 1994 municipal government executive meeting held on 28 August, Mayor Li Qizhan stressed governments at all levels, and all departments, trades

units, and localities should resolutely implement the spirit of the State Council circular urging the checking of overly rapid price hikes as a major affair that affects reform, development, and overall stability, and resolutely and rapidly implement the municipal measures for checking the overly rapid price hikes.

Since the beginning of this year, the economic situation of the entire municipality has been good, showing the development of production and an economic increase. Since July, owing to natural disasters and other reasons, the production and supply of hogs and vegetables have been greatly affected, a rebound in the price index has emerged, and the prices have risen up again, bringing certain influence to the lives of residents in cities and towns. Governments at all levels have paid great attention to this.

In his speech, Li Qizhan said, The socialist market economy is not an economy free of control from the government. Governments at all levels have to shoulder the major responsibility of comprehensive regulation and control. If this, checking the overly rapid price hikes in the market is the core and priority of regulation and control. It has a bearing on the daily life of the masses of people, social stability and the prestige of the party and the government, and is a major issue concerning support of the people. Governments at all levels and all departments, trades, units, and localities should grasp the checking of the overly rapid price hikes as a major affair that affects reform, development, and overall stability and consciously strengthen regulation and control over market prices. When the price issue is solved, it will provide good conditions for economic development and enhance the confidence of the masses of people in reform. Resolute efforts should be made to rapidly implement Beijing's various measures for checking the overly rapid price hikes, resolutely strengthen supervision and inspection of market conditions, prices, resolutely investigate and strictly handle the units and individuals that violate price policies and discipline in line with law, resolutely expose the cases of those who ignore the overall situation, harm the interests of the masses, and force prices up to trap, staggering profits, and handle them heavily and rapidly.

Li Qizhan stressed: It is necessary to do a good job in price supervision work, clear the circulation sphere, and reduce intermediate links. Some vegetable peddlers have directly travelled to the fields to help peasants collect vegetables and delivered the vegetables directly to the market. Thus, the intermediate links are reduced and the prices are low. However, if some peddlers resell the vegetables at a profit through three or more links, the prices will become high. We should clear the circulation channels, broaden the sources of income, replenish the stocks, strengthen allocation and transportation, and management, have rigid measures for pushing down prices, and try by all possible means to check the trend of the overly rapid price hikes. The Far East and South Pacific sports meet, the Mid-Autumn Festival

and the National Day will come soon. It is more necessary to firmly and practically grasp market supply and price management guarantee. To ensure market regulation and ample supply of commodities in the first place, guarantee the supply of meat, cakes, meat, fruits, and vegetables, and make sure that the prices are reasonable. We should guarantee that the people can have meat of reliable quality, set up checks to strictly manage pork quarantine, and guarantee the quality of products through division of work and responsibility. By no means should we let pork from sick or dead pigs and meat with water enter the market. All the relevant departments should adopt strict means and attend to this aspect relentlessly. It is hoped that all sectors across the municipality will make common efforts and grasp the major affair of checking overpriced price fishes well.

#### Beijing Rural Enterprises Move into World Market

100-110000-1104 Beijing 117301 1-11-English 1020  
-M1 1-Sept-94

(Text) Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Rural enterprises in Beijing hope to earn as much as 800 million U.S. dollars in exports this year, even though held a meeting to recruit technology investors for the enterprises.

Products of the rural enterprises have been sold in dozens of countries and regions worldwide. Overseas households, in the form of factories and representative offices, have been gained by some rural enterprises, the officials said.

Some 400 New-foreign joint ventures have also been set up in the suburbs of Beijing, with a total investment of 1.62 billion U.S. dollars.

The meeting was aimed at importing equipment for the enterprises through bidding, in accordance with international practices.

There are 10,000 rural enterprises in Beijing, with 1.61 million workers and total assets of 8.5 billion yuan.

They produce about half of the industrial output of the city.

#### Beijing Tightens Measures To Deal With Tabloids

100-110000-1104 Beijing 117301 1-11-English 1020  
-M1 1-Sept-94

(Text) Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- More and more tabloids sold at vendor stands in Beijing and in some large and medium-sized cities violate relevant regulations. The departments concerned will step up inspection of these small-sized newspapers before the National Day. Relevant state organs have issued a circular on banning various kinds of illegal publications. They will give severe warnings and disciplinary sanctions to units and individuals that violate regulations.

Relevant departments recently conducted a spot check of some tabloids sold at vendor stands in Beijing. As the newspaper publication sector continues to boom, increased numbers of illegal tabloids are found in the streets. These departments found that some other circulation papers are published publicly, some papers go against their own principles and publish a large number of vulgar articles, some tabloids print other papers' articles without authorization, some people print paper-type advertisements, and some people make and sell copies of some popular pages of newspapers.

The Newspaper Administrative Department of the PRC Press and Publications Administration and the Market Administrative Office and the Newspapers and Magazines Administrative Office of the Beijing Municipal Press and Publications Bureau jointly conducted the spot check of Beijing's book, newspaper, and periodical markets. They confiscated some illegal books as well.

According to these departments, Beijing and other localities will intensify efforts in this field on the eve of the 45th National Day.

#### Heilongjiang Annual Revenue Figures Noted

100-110000-1104 Harbin 117301 1-11-English 1020  
-M1 1-Sept-94

(Summary) In the first six months of this year, the new financial and tax systems were normally implemented in the province, and the province registered an increase in revenues. As of the end of June, the province's revenues reached 1.42 billion yuan (including 1.45 billion yuan of the central-level revenues) an increase of 17 percent over the corresponding period last year. Of this, the local-level revenues reached 1.07 billion yuan, accounting for 49.4 percent of the annual budgeted target and showing an increase of 11.2 percent over the same period last year.

#### Inner Mongolia Personnel Appointments

100-110000-1104 Hohhot 117301 1-11-English 1020  
-M1 1-Sept-94

(Text) The name list of personnel appointments was adopted by the ninth standing committee meeting of the eighth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress on 11 July.

Zhou Haide (1919-1980-1991) was appointed chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Economic and Trade Commission. Baiyandulai (4101-1949-1991) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Personnel Department. Xu Yongli (6580-1951-1991) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Construction Department. Li Guangchen (2021-1947-1991) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Geological and Mining Department. Wang Junbo (1969-1991-1991) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Light Textile Industrial Department. Yan Feng (3006-1946) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Water

Resources Department. Fu Shouzheng (0285 1343 2973) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Agricultural Department. Wang Jiaxiang (3766 1367 4882) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Forestry Department. Yu Tiehu (0386 6499 1133) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Animal Husbandry Department; and Cheng Wanzhi (1603 8881 1381) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Department.

### Ti'anjin Holds Conference on Economic Work With Taiwan

1801090851094 Taiwan People's Radio in Mandarin  
0800 6287 1 Sep 94

(Text) The municipal party committee and government held a conference on the economic work with Taiwan on 11 August to relay the guidelines of the State Council conference on the economic work with Taiwan and to arrange Ti'anjin's economic work with Taiwan.

Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Ti'anjin, attended the conference and gave an important speech. In his speech, he pointed out that over the past few years, party committees and governments at all levels in Ti'anjin had achieved positive results in their endeavor to conscientiously implement the basic principles of peaceful reunification and one country, two systems as put forward by the central authorities. Lay emphasis on economic work, which was the focus, continuously add impetus to their work, and strive to develop the exchanges and cooperation in various fields between Ti'anjin and Taiwan.

Zhang Lichang said: Ti'anjin's economic development has begun to rank among the localities with faster development in the country. It has been hard for us to create a good beginning this year, and to consolidate and continuously develop the achievements is still harder. A very great difficulty is a lack of funds. It is evidently impossible to rely merely on our own economic strength to resolve this difficulty, and it is also unrealistic to rely totally on state support. The most important and most realistic way is to open wider to the outside world on a larger scope, at a higher level, and in a wider range of areas and to use the funds from in and outside the border as much as possible, including Taiwan capital. It is where Ti'anjin's hope for accelerating development lies and also an important part of the economic work with Taiwan.

Zhang Lichang emphasized: We should strive to improve the existing Taiwan-funded enterprises. Persistent departments should make efforts to improve the service to these enterprises and adjust relevant policies to make Ti'anjin more attractive to Taiwan firms. The municipal Taiwan affairs office should fully develop their role in organization, guidance, management, and coordination and train a high-level contingent for the

economic work with Taiwan. We should achieve breakthroughs in key areas, pool the wisdom and efforts of the people, and make Ti'anjin's economic and trade cooperation with Taiwan rank among the best in the country.

Li Jiangan, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired the conference and gave a speech at the end of the conference.

### Corporate Tax Delays Affect Ti'anjin's Revenue

1801090121994 Taiwan People's Radio in Mandarin  
1000 6287 1 Sep 94

(Text) According to a reporter's dispatch from the municipal State Tax Bureau, since the beginning of this year the municipal problem of tax defaults by enterprises for various reasons has become more serious day after day. By the end of July, municipal tax defaults by enterprises increased 1.75-times from the beginning of the year. They are seriously affecting this year's fulfillment of the municipal tax revenue task, and are endangering the balance between revenues and spending in the municipal budget. In order to stop the rapid increase of tax defaults by enterprises, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the municipal tax revenue task, and in order to balance revenues and spending in the budget, the municipal State Tax Bureau will clear up in an overall way the problem of tax defaults by enterprises beginning from 1 September onwards.

### Editorial on Anniversary of Deng's Ti'anjin Tour

1801090121994 Taiwan TIANJIN REBARD in Chinese  
11 6287 1

(Editorial) "The Great Architect's Great Hope"

(Text) Today is the eighth anniversary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inspection tour of Ti'anjin. Eight years ago Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally inspected Ti'anjin on 19-21 August, during which he fully affirmed Ti'anjin's achievements in reform and development, put forward Ti'anjin's advantages and potential for development, and placed ardent expectations on the entire party and people of Ti'anjin Municipality. The important statement made by Deng Xiaoping while he inspected Ti'anjin has been included in Volume 1 of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping: "The statement made by Deng Xiaoping while he inspected Ti'anjin" is the grand blueprint designed by the chief architect for developing Ti'anjin and is a guideline for action to successfully carry out our work. On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inspection of Ti'anjin, reviewing this statement deeply touches our hearts and greatly encourages us. It is of great significance to deeply implement the guidelines of the "statement" for accelerating Ti'anjin's reform, opening up, and modernization drive, as well as for creating further brilliant success in Ti'anjin.

Over the past eight years since comrade Deng Xiaoping's inspection of Ti'anjin, the municipal party committee

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

and government have persisted in regarding Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as guidance, have conscientiously carried out the guidelines of the "Statement," and have united with and led people across the municipality in arduously struggling with one heart and mind. As a result, the spring breeze of reform and opening up has blown stronger and stronger in the vast land of Tianjin, including Tanggu, every year economic construction has advanced with new strides, every year urban development has witnessed great achievements, the people's standard of living has improved noticeably, and the situation of unity and stability has been continuously consolidated and developed. What is more profound is that the spirit of the "Statement" has struck root in the hearts of the people day by day; therefore, it has become the greatest common understanding of 9 million people in Tianjin Municipality to grasp this opportunity and concentrate efforts to accelerate the pace of Tianjin's reform, opening up, and modernization drive. Now the reform, opening up, and modernization drive in Tianjin has entered a new development period. In order to build Tianjin into a commercial and banking center, a comprehensive industrial base with advanced technology, and a large modern international port city open in all directions, in order to make it take the lead in basically realizing modernization, and in order to attain the goal of "enriching the municipality by making people rich or better off," we should unswervingly stick to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory and the party's basic line, continuously deepen and implement the guidelines of the statement, further emancipate the mind, raise ourselves for greater efforts to make the country prosperous, work hard in a down-to-earth manner, and strive to make the grand blueprint designed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping a beautiful reality for creating Tianjin's brilliant success once again.

To deeply carry out the guidelines of the "Statement," we should persist in deepening reform. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "These people are still people, this land is still land, but efficiency will be raised as soon as we conduct reform. Reform is the motive force of development and a fundamental way out for solving the deep-seated contradictions of economic life. Presently, owing to reform having entered the period of tackling the most difficult problems for building a socialist market economy system, we should persist in integrating the work of carrying out package reform with making breakthroughs in key areas. Therefore, on the one hand we should conscientiously do a good job in organizing the implementation of the reforms of the macroeconomic regulation and control system; on the other hand, we should devote major efforts to deepening enterprise reform, successfully carry out the reform of state-owned enterprises in particular, accelerate the transformation of enterprise management mechanisms, do a good job in

decreasing deficits and increasing profits, and raise economic efficiency. There will be great hope to reinvigorate Tianjin if we successfully carry out enterprise reform and raise economic efficiency.

In order to deeply implement the guidelines of the "Statement," we should persist in expanding opening up in all directions. Speaking of Tianjin, opening up is the fundamental move to promote economic development. Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated: "We should implement the work of opening up to the outside world; if we don't carry it out, we cannot survive." Presently, the trend of opening up to the outside world in Tianjin Municipality is quite good, and Tianjin has become one of the best open for foreign businesses to invest in China. We should give full play to our potential and advantages, continue to act in line with the demand of using foreign capital through various channels, in a broader sphere, and at a deeper level and higher level, emphasize actual results, and achieve new breakthroughs in this aspect. We should further improve the investment environment and accelerate the pace of using foreign capital and advanced technology in order to transform old enterprises and build urban infrastructure facilities. To draw on the method of opening up and development used in the newly developed Pudong area in Shanghai, we should accelerate development in the newly developed coastal area, continuously expand internal opening up, open Tianjin up wide, and do a good job in rendering services in an effort to make positive contributions to realizing the acceleration of opening up and development in areas around Bohai Bay, which was put forward by the 14th National Party Congress.

In order to deeply carry out the guidelines of the "Statement," we should give full play to our political advantages. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "With reform, modern scientific technology, and our great attention to politics, our power will be much stronger." Paying attention to giving play to political advantages is one of the basic experiences in Tianjin's work. Under the new historical condition of developing a socialist market economy, we should always uphold and perfect the party's leadership, comprehensively strengthen the party's construction, and give full play to the fighting role of party organizations and the exemplary and vanguard role of party members. We should firmly establish the Marxist mass viewpoint, put the interests of the masses first, think about the masses, do everything for the masses, rely on the masses while carrying out our work, and seek benefits and do solid work for the masses with our utmost efforts. In line with the objective of arousing people of a new socialist type with ideals, ethics, culture, and a sense of discipline, we should give emphasis to the construction of a spiritual civilization, deepen the activities of "Building a civilized city and being a civilized citizen," and strive to enhance the quality of ideology, morality, science, and culture of all people. We should devote major efforts to strengthening ideological and political work, developing fine traditions, summarizing fresh experiences, and "opening new

ways. No matter at what time and no matter what we do, we should pay attention to politics and give full play to the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of people. If we can successfully carry out this work, we will be able to lay a solid foundation and obtain a basic guarantee for our undertakings to be successful.

To deeply carry out the guidelines of the "statement," we should strengthen the building of leading bodies at all levels and strive to train and select outstanding young cadres. In a certain sense, the crux of whether or not we can successfully carry out the work in Tianjin and achieve rapid economic development lies in the people and cadres. In line with the policy of "selecting cadres of political integrity who are young, better educated, and professionally competent, as well as the principle of recruiting cadres with both ability and political integrity, we should pay attention to selecting a large number of outstanding young cadres. Seeing that young cadres are growing up in the course of practice, we should act in line with the instruction of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on placing young cadres at the forefront to shoulder the burden, and let them be tempered and tested in the course of practice so that our undertakings can have successors and can be vigorously developed.

The theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the spiritual pillar and brilliant banner for guiding us to continuously go forward and strive for great success in the modernization drive. We should regard the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory as a long-term and fundamental task. We should conscientiously study the original Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, comprehensively and accurately master the spiritual essence of this theory, grasp the scientific theoretic system, adhere to integrating theory with practice, and exert efforts to deeply dig into the theory and deeply study the important issues, combine study with application, and study for the purpose of application. We should do a good job in deeply studying the "statement" and should successfully carry out the guidelines of the "statement" so as not to let down Comrade Deng Xiaoping's great hope for the entire party and all the people in Tianjin Municipality. Under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, we should make a one, spare no efforts in opening up, and continuously strive for new success in Tianjin's reform, opening up, and modernization drive.

#### Tianjin University Forges Ties With Overseas Schools

180/108/104/294 Beijing 070003 4-16 English 1/94  
CMT 11 Aug 94

(Text) Tianjin, August 11 (XENHET)-As--Tianjin University, one of China's elite polytechnical institutions of higher learning, has established cooperative ties with 60 universities in over 20 countries and regions.

Over the recent few years, the university has invited 631 overseas experts to lecture in the university. A world-

acclaimed scholar to be its honorary professor and another 100 to be visiting professors.

According to a spokesman of the university, the experts and scholars, some of them are Nobel Prize laureates have brought with them advanced science and technology, which serve to build up the university.

The cooperation between the university and a British Professor K. E. Porter, a world renowned expert in chemical industry, is one such example. With the financial help from Prof. Porter, Tianjin University has successfully developed a material filling device, which can boost efficiency by five times and save energy by 90 percent.

The new technology has been applied in the construction and renovation of over 100 industrial columns nationwide. The renovation of the three ethylene production lines in Yanshan, Daqing and Chang Jiang Chemical Plants has resulted in raising annual economic efficiency over five million yuan each.

#### Northwest Region

##### Harbin Decides To Stabilize Prices of Foodgrain

###### Decides on Fixed-Quotas

180/108/104/294 Harbin Heilongjiang Province Radio Network in Mandarin 1800 cmt 11 Sep 94

(Text) The Harbin city government decided to supply grain and oil on a fixed-quota basis from September 11 December.

The targets of retaining a fixed-quota supply are on urban population enjoying state supply of commissary grain, which include college and university students in Harbin who enjoy grain rations, and vegetable growers in the suburban areas. The standard of fixed supply is 5 mu of rice and 5 mu of soybean oil per capita monthly. The sales prices will be implemented according to the state-fixed prices issued in June. Grade 1 rice will be sold at 0.89 yuan per mu and grade 1 soybean oil will be sold at 0.37 yuan per mu.

The preferential certificates to guarantee that urban residents buy the fixed-quota supply of grain and oil at state-fixed prices will be issued by the grain department at one time. Residents may buy grain and oil at state grain shops in the urban areas with these preferential certificates.

###### More on Foodgrain

180/108/104/294 Harbin Heilongjiang Province Radio Network in Mandarin 1800 cmt 11 Sep 94

(Text) Harbin city has adopted measures to stabilize the prices of staple foods on the market. From August, Harbin city will put 10,000 kg of frozen pork in stock on the market every day. This frozen pork will be sold at an average price of 1 yuan per kg lower than that

of fresh pork on the market. Over the past few days citizens have come one after another to the 12 government-licensed state units to buy pork. This has noticeably improved the situation of depressing pork sales in state commercial units, and has stabilized the market for locally produced fresh pork.

Recently, the Harbin city government has also decided to allocate 1 million yuan from the city's price regulation funds to stabilize the prices of major staple foods during the approaching Mid-Autumn and National Day period.

It has been learned that the Harbin city government has decided to allocate 1 million yuan every year to serve as vegetable risk-taking funds and 50 million yuan as grain risk-taking funds and to establish major commodity reserve systems. It is planned that each year 200,000 tonnes of grain, 1 million kg of seeds for preparing against natural disasters, 10,000 tonnes of pork, and 20,000 tonnes of sugar will be stored. In addition, the rate of price differences of imported beer will be controlled, and the price-increase reward system will be implemented on the five uncontrollable commodities such as color television sets and bread.

#### Harbin City Court Sentences 6 Criminals to Death

SA01709877The Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Harbin 1000+MF 17 Aug 94

[Text] In order to carry out the implementation program of Harbin city on conducting special operations against serious criminal activities, to deal with Harbin's criminal activities of gangs of criminals who do violence, and to safeguard social public security and order, Harbin city court held an open trial on 1 September to sentence 18 criminals who were involved in four serious criminal cases. After the trial, six criminals, including Zheng Xiangyu, were sentenced to death and were escorted to the execution ground.

#### Heilongjiang Governor Speaks at Financial Conference

SA01709877The Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Harbin 1000+MF 17 Aug 94

[Text] At today's provincial financial work conference, Acting Governor Tian Fengqian emphasized the need to successfully carry out the financial work under the conditions of the socialist market economy, actively promote the fiscal and tax reforms focusing on the revenue-sharing system, and persistently lead a retrenched life.

In his speech, Tian Fengqian fully affirmed Heilongjiang's financial work and the reform designed to institute the revenue-sharing system conducted since the beginning of this year. He pointed out: The ideas for the financial work under the conditions of the socialist market economy are proceeding from the pre-social situation to accelerate establishment of the socialist

market economic system, to continuously probe and improve the means for the financial department to regulate and control the economy in the new conditions to activate, lead and promote economic development, to accumulate and expand the fiscal strength, to achieve success in the redistribution of revenues, and to ensure the operation of economic activities in society. To be more specific, we should correctly handle the relationship between the central and the local authorities between the state-owned and the nonstate-owned sectors of the economy, and between taking and giving.

Tian Fengqian emphasized: As an important department for the government to manage and to regulate and control the economy, the finance department should take the lead in implementing the mind and planning functions. It should firmly take the three advantages as a criterion for judging right and wrong and achieve success regarding the promotion of Heilongjiang's economy as the starting point and end result of financial work. It should abandon the outdated concepts taking shape under the planned economy system that can only emphasize on macroeconomic management and should embrace the new idea of regulating and controlling the economy through macroeconomic means under the conditions of the socialist market economy. It should further expand the scope of financial work, support and encourage the state-owned sector of the economy, and gradually develop the nonstate-owned sector to cultivate new growing points of the economy. It should abandon the traditional work of supervising and managing the economy merely through administrative means and learn to use the economic means to regulate and control the economy. Meanwhile, it should expand social supervision and persistently manage finance according to law.

Tian Fengqian said: Due to Heilongjiang's long-term, low-speed operation of the economy, its financial situation is very difficult. Therefore, we should persistently lead a retrenched life and use the limited financial resources where they are most needed to achieve the best results.

He urged: We should always regard the support of economic development as the most important task of financial work, but reexamine under strict control and ensure some projects while curtailing others so that the key projects of social and economic development can be guaranteed. We should work hard and constantly, as well as reduce institutional purchases. Governmental and finance departments at all levels should take the lead in practicing economy and set a good example for the entire province.

#### Paper Views Jilin's Economic Development

SA01709877Changchun 1000+MF 17 Aug 94 p 1

[Text] Over the past 40 years since the PRC was founded, Jilin has achieved splendid success in industrial construction and a remarkable increase in fiscal strength.

The national economy has increased rapidly. Before liberation, Jilin's economic foundation was extremely weak and its economic growth extremely slow. Since the founding of the PRC, in particular since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Jilin's economy has progressed rapidly. As of 1993, Jilin's gross domestic product (GDP) totalled 67.19 billion yuan, an increase of 65.47 billion yuan (11.64%) over 1952, a calculated in terms of constant prices (the same system below), or an increase of 58.94 billion yuan (a 1.5-fold increase) over 1978. In 1993, Jilin's national income amounted to 56.58 billion yuan, an increase of 4.06 billion yuan (a 12.8-fold increase) over 1952, or an increase of 49.47 billion yuan (a 2.4-fold increase) over 1978. The GDP created by Jilin every 10 days in 1993 was equal to that created throughout 1952, and equal to that created in four months in 1978. When viewed from the speed of growth of the GDP every year since the commencement of reform and opening up, Jilin's national economy has basically developed under a relatively good balance, has cast off its situation of sharp increases and decreases which had emerged on several occasions in the past, and has embarked on sustained and steady development.

The primary, secondary, and tertiary industries have developed in an all-around manner. Comparing 1993 with 1952, the added value of Jilin's primary industry increased 1.7 times, that of the secondary industry increased nearly 40 times, and that of the tertiary industry increased 23 times. During the 15 years since the commencement of reform and opening up, the added value of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries has quadrupled.

Per capita GDP has increased by a large margin. In 1952, the per capita GDP of Jilin Province was merely 160 yuan, as of 1993, this figure grew to 2,680 yuan, an increase of more than 5 times if calculated in terms of constant prices, registering an average annual increase of 7 percent. If this, during the 15 years following the commencement of reform and opening up, per capita GDP increased more than 2 times if calculated in terms

of constant prices, growing from 161 yuan in 1978 to 2,680 yuan in 1993, ranking 12th in the country.

Local finances have obviously been strengthened. In 1952, Jilin's local financial revenues totalled a mere 10 million yuan; the figure increased to 1.14 billion yuan in 1978 and to 1.98 billion yuan in 1993, a 1.9-fold increase over 1978, or a 21-fold increase over 1952. If this, a relatively greater increase was registered in the 15 years since the commencement of reform and opening up during which accumulative revenues stood at 1.14 billion yuan, 1.1 times the total amount of financial revenues in the 26 years preceding 1978. The continuous growth in local financial revenues has provided financial backing for supporting production and construction and for improving the people's livelihood.

#### **Shenyang Witnesses Large Inflow of Foreign Funds**

PRIB-4 100-94-671/294 Shenyang 127400 1 in English 111-1487 / Sep 94

(Text) Shenyang, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Shenyang, capital of northeast China's Liaoning Province, registered a 77 percent increase in the inflow of foreign funds in the first six months of this year.

The city, an industrial base of the country, attracted 7 billion U.S. dollars of contracted foreign investment during the period, according to the Foreign Trade and Economic Commission of Shenyang.

Some 100 contracts with foreign firms were signed during the period, with the number of foreign investment ventures rising rapidly, the commission said.

To date, Shenyang City has approved the establishment of 2,500 joint ventures, of which 851 have started production.

The commission also said that the total export value of Shenyang reached two billion yuan (1.77 billion U.S. dollars) in the first half of this year, 13.1 percent more than the same period last year.

## Many New

• 100 Factors of Success

Part One Page One

...a review of *Red Beating LINEEL 4 in English 11.20*  
of) Sun 98

Front Hong Kong, September 1 (XINHUA)—Major newspapers here today highlighted China's decision to dismantle Hong Kong's political structure based on former British Governor Sir Tessa Patten's bill saying this enabled Beijing to retain its political influence over the territory after 1997.

new legislation adopted the legal regulation at the end of the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) Wednesday (31 August).

Newspaper editorials and commentaries have noted that the legal action demonstrates the determination of the Chinese Government to safeguard her sovereignty over Hong Kong and her ability to achieve the smooth transition and maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong after the transfer of power in 1997.

<sup>1</sup> K.T. NG, 'PUBLICATIONS', in *Chinese language rights* (in an editorial) described the decision as 'an important supplementary legislation to the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China' adopted by China's own constitution.

He additionally pointed out that the large  $\omega^2$  in "Through June" (Brennan 1997) indicated as the British role changed in position towards Hong Kong and substantiated the Sino-British talks on the arrangements of local elections in Hong Kong.

— indicated that the political will put forward by Mr. George T. Penn Patten runs counter to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law of the future SAR and the agreements and understandings reached between the two governments.

THE HONG KONG COMMERCIAL DAILY, another Chinese language newspaper, said in a commentary that the increase in the 1997 termination of the three-tier vertical structure created under the British rule violates the sovereignty of China over Hong Kong and affects the prosperity of the Hong Kong people.

During the trial of Patten a political fall in an example by commentator said that an attempt of the British side to retain its power and influence over Hong Kong after 1997 is doomed to failure.

of resolution titled 'From a Resolution Submitted by the Chinese-language Delegates WEN WEI YUAN that the government should be given the preparation committee of the future SAR to decide on specific measures in establishing the first legislative council for SAR as an preparation for the Hong Kong people to

suggest the preparation, conclusion or its effects to realize the smooth transaction of Hong Kong.

Noting that countdown has started for the return of Hong Kong to the motherland, the editorial said that Hong Kong compatriots will spare no efforts to make contributions for the future SAR.

SING PAO DAILY NEWS in a commentary said that the NPC decision is not a surprise for the Hong Kong people. It shows that China does not trust the British side and fears that the British side could create troubles in the final stage of its rule over the territory. (the commentator added)

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11800209001-40946 Hong Kong 1280000000-11-10946, AT 5  
5000 m / 16400 ft MET 11 Dec 98

W. *hannemanni* (in *reproductor* *Zoologica* 1964, 16, 99) und 1965, "Sam-  
m. und Schilder u. Illustrationen Formicidae (Ameisen)"

Text) The NPY standing committee today unanimously voted in favor of a bill to terminate Hong Kong's current legislative council, municipal council, regional council, and county and district boards. This violates law drafted by the British with long-standing Chinese belief that the three-tier councils would not be disbanded after 1997.

As is known to all, the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong and the Basic Law clearly defines the form of political development in Hong Kong after 1997 and the 'Chinese and British sides reached agreements and understandings on the 1994-95 three-term council elections and the need for constitutional changes to converge with the Basic Law. As long as the two sides had truly followed the principle of the 'Three conformities', there would have been no problem such as an inconsistency between constitutional changes and the main constitution.

Regrettably, however, after Hong Kong's controversial 'Three-Pillar' assumed power in July 1997, the Beijing side repudiated all agreements that had been signed and commitments that had been made and put forward a constitutional-reform package which violated the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law and the agreements and understandings already reached, thus greatly worsening the situation and creating unprecedented difficulties for co-operation between the two sides.

The '1' Bureau's initial position has been consistent. As such as Patten tabled his political reform package, the '1' Bureau side clearly pointed out, if the British side is bent on having its own way, the '1' Bureau side will be forced to set up a separate kitchen. The '1' Bureau side reiterated this position on various occasions, but the British side turned a deaf ear and persisted in their old ways, leading to the breakdown in trilateral negotiations over political reform in Hong Kong.

Though the British side acted incomprehensibly, they had their unique ideological logic. China's economic development and social progress over the last few years is generally acknowledged throughout the world, but some people in Britain are still wearing glasses clouded with 19th-century dust and judged China's situation as follows: "It is untrue to believe that the Beijing Government will exist or even survive beyond 1997." This absurd view was even written into the report to the British parliament and became the guideline for their China policy. To them, even resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong will be a problem for China, not to mention pulling down the three-tier legislative structure to start all over again. It was this estimate that prompted the British side to choose to arbitrarily confront China.

Hong Kong is currently stepping up its preparations for the district board elections. The Chinese side has made it clear that the party option of Hong Kong people in the district board elections and the reorganization of the three-tier councils are separate matters. It has also made it clear that the participation of pro-China groups in the 19 September poll and the Chinese side's objection to Chris Patten's constitutional reform package are also different matters. The British Hong Kong authorities however have continued to create confusion, claiming that "it is unreasonable for the Chinese side to dismantle the existing three-tier structure to start all over again." To prevent the British side from continuing to mislead the public, it is necessary for the NPC Standing Committee to adopt an appropriate HGI in a timely fashion.

The mainland is indispensable to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, and the former also needs the latter's support in developing its economy. More than anyone else, the Chinese Government hopes that Hong Kong will achieve a smooth transition in the second half of the transition period. The British Hong Kong authorities have repeatedly caused trouble. They created a major problem by introducing the constitutional reform package in spite of the Chinese side's opposition, making it necessary for the Chinese side to reorganize the three-tier councils. This does nothing but expose their mentality as they are about to leave Hong Kong. They are no longer concerned about Hong Kong's best interests.

#### Editorial Appendix Resolution

1993/1994/1694 Hong Kong 8/9/5 18/2 1993 in / Peters  
Sep 94 p. 1

#### Editorial: The Resolution Shatters British Illusions

(Text) The British side once again announced that they do not believe the three-tier councils organized in accordance with Chris Patten's constitutional reform package would be terminated 30 June 1997. In his first comments on returning to Hong Kong from an overseas holiday, Patten harped on the same song, saying his constitutional reform package would span 1997 and that his reform package complies with the Basic Law.

At the ninth session of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee yesterday, 127 standing committee members unanimously voted for the bill tabled by 32 NPC deputies from Hong Kong and Macao on terminating the three-tier structure set up by the British Hong Kong Government in 1997. The resolution accordingly became law. The violent resolution dashed British illusions of creating trouble for the handover of power and prolonging their political influence in Hong Kong.

British boasted of practicing parliamentarianism earlier than other countries in the world and upholding the rule of law but they have acted in the most stupid and ludicrous way on the Hong Kong issue. They went so far as to believe that the permission of the supreme legislature of the sovereign state is dispensable for the extension of the political structure. How can a political structure unauthorized by the constitution still operate beyond 1997? The Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong has stipulated that Britain will return Hong Kong to China and that Hong Kong's post-1997 political structure cannot be set up and operated before it is authorized by China's law. How can Patten empower the post-1997 political structure of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) over which China exercises sovereignty? Britain will conclude its rule over Hong Kong in 1997. At that time, Patten will have no authority whatsoever and will be unable to prolong his government but for stamping and passing the air declared that the three-tier councils be organized according to the "Letters Patent" and the "Royal Instructions" in 1997. Does this not amount to asking for the moon?

The date 30 June 1997 represents a clear dividing line. Since the British rule over Hong Kong is over, the SAR must reorganize the three-tier councils according to the Basic Law and relevant regulations laid down by the NPC. In every sovereign state, local governments are organized according to the law promulgated by the supreme legislature; otherwise how can the sovereignty be reflected?

The British side had consulted with the Chinese side over post-1997 operation of the three-tier councils. They showed they were clearly aware that only after reaching an agreement with the Chinese side through negotiations, and after confirmation by the Chinese side that the three-tier councils comply with the Basic Law, can the councils operate after 1997. Since the British side suspended the talks and disassembled the through-train and there is no agreement between the two sides, the councils designed by Patten must terminate in 1997 according to legal principles.

To reorganize the SAR's three-tier councils, the Chinese side must first formulate legislation to ensure the necessary preparations are made before 1997.

According to the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, the Preparation Committee of the

Hong Kong SAR is responsible for making preparations related to the setting up of the Hong Kong SAR, for formulating specific procedures for setting up the SAR's first legislative council, and for actually setting up the SAR's first legislative council.

This legal resolution carries three implications. First, it formally stipulates through legal procedures that the Preparatory Committee is the organ of power for formulating the procedures for setting up the first legislative council. This will encourage Hong Kong people to cooperate with and support the Preparatory Committee in exercising its power to achieve a smooth transition. Second, it serves to tell the world that China never makes concessions on sovereignty matters, that China sticks to its actions to the word, and that Britain must never cherish any illusions. And third, the Preparatory Committee is entrusted not only with formulating the procedures for setting up the first legislative council but also actually formulating the first legislative council. In addition, it is entrusted with making preparations "related to" the setting up of the SAR. This excludes preparations against trouble made by the British side. To ensure the SAR will be established without a hitch, the Preparatory Committee must take precautionary measures.

The resolution displays the Chinese Government's determination to safeguard China's sovereignty and achieve a smooth transition in Hong Kong as well as China's capacity for effecting a smooth transfer and maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Britain clung to various impractical illusions, thinking at one time that China would accept a fait accompli and at another that the existing Chinese Government would be in trouble this way or that. Based on these illusions they created obstacles to the return of Hong Kong to its motherland. The PRC's "resolution" has effectively shattered their attempts.

China means what it says, especially where sovereignty is concerned. China never changes its position and the British side must not cherish any illusions. The countdown for Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule has begun. With the "resolution" adopted by the PRC, the compatriots in Hong Kong will step up their efforts to prepare for the setting up of the SAR and the mainland government should also provide the necessary support to Hong Kong, including political and economic support. Britain is reluctant to return Hong Kong to China. Therefore, if we want to recover Hong Kong's sovereignty as well as to maintain its prosperity, we must make preparations against possible events and difficulties and do our work meticulously. There is nothing out and it waits for no one. In the future, Beijing and Hong Kong people will go all out and work with one mind to accelerate the preparations for the handover of power in 1997.

#### Archbishop of Canterbury To Visit Hong Kong

HONG KONG (UPI) — Hong Kong (UPI) — UPI — Sept. 1

London, Sept. 1 (UPI) — The Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, will visit China for 11 days from September 10-20. The Presbyter Protestant church said Friday.

It would be the first visit to China by the Anglican archbishop, who is also to stop in Hong Kong.

A spokesman for the Beijing branch of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement, the official Chinese representative of the church here, told AFP that the archbishop had been invited by the movement to the Chinese capital after a trip to Nanjing and Shanghai, where the group has its national headquarters.

According to church officials in Hong Kong, Carey would also visit Chengdu. Officials in Shanghai declined to give details of Carey's trip.

China has about five million Protestants grouped under the official Chinese church and at least as many in sects not recognized by the government, according to international human rights groups who regularly denounce the persecution of Christians throughout the communist state.

The persecution, notably against Protestants, has become more since the beginning of the year, they say. Former archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie visited China twice in the early 1980s.

#### Clinton Hopes Brown Attention to Origin Shipping Issues

HONG KONG (UPI) — Hong Kong (UPI) — UPI — MORNING, PEST, BUSINESS, PEST — in English  
" — Sep. 14, p. 20

(From the "Monitor" column Article by Ray Heath "Ron Brown Needs To Clarify Free Trade")

(Text) Ron Brown, United States Secretary of State for Commerce [title as published], and his high-powered entourage of U.S. businessmen must be feeling highly pleased with themselves this morning. With his delegation being able to announce U.S.\$5 billion worth of orders from China, Mr. Brown has certainly lived up to his title.

Let us hope he is not too offended if the applause from certain sections of Hong Kong is a little muted. As echoes of Hui to the Chief take over, Mr. Brown can expect to find himself being questioned rather than feted. Not about human rights. Hong Kong recognises that initiatives on this front have been decoupled from trade. It is Washington's intentions on free trade which require clarification. The U.S. is repeatedly being accused of talking the talk, but refusing to walk the walk. As open borders and Hong Kong and other Asian countries are suffering.

Mr. Brown should pay careful attention to the concern being voiced in the region about proposed changes to the rules on origin of imports into the U.S.—particularly textiles. The planned shift from existing quota, according to where the goods are initially produced rather than finished, is going to put Hong Kong right in the middle of a conflict between the U.S. and China. Such an approach obviously fails to recognise the huge

changes which have taken place in the structure of Asia's economy, and the dispersal of manufacturing facilities around the region. Mr Stevens well recognises he told that the new rules of import control is little more than protectionism.

He should also be careful in what he says about dumping. For Hong Kong's trade leaders are pointing out that the country which has always been a focus on dumping is finding itself on the receiving end of anti-dumping action. This trend may encourage Mr Brown to take sympathetically to the call for a task force to study the real economic impact of anti-dumping measures put out by the relevant person group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum.

American consumers would strongly welcome the removal of U.S. protection against imports of drugs and garments, which currently suffer from the tariff barriers which have part of Washington's anti-dumping policies.

Bank of China Latin Fund Civil Engineering  
Projects

Renee and I have always offered hope for real and meaningful personal change for women.

Text: Hong Kong, September 11 (NS)—The Bank of China Group, acting on the principle of "what is taken here is used here", has lent its support to public works and basic civil engineering projects in Hong Kong. The group has in recent years offered HK\$1.5 billion worth of consortium loans and financing for at least ten major projects including the container terminal, the underground railway, the cross harbour tunnel and a power plant.

The deputy general manager of the business department of the Hong Kong and Macao Administration of Bank of China, Mr. Lin Zhizhang, made the remarks in an interview with this agency. He said that public utility firms undertaken in Hong Kong generally required a great input of capital and were long term ones, some of which straddle the border where the territories will revert to China. Joint issues of Hong Kong based companies hope to see participation of the bank group in offering loans. The group has long tried its best to prosper the economy of Hong Kong and organized or taken part in the release of numerous loans for these projects of relatively long period for completion. Capital offered by the bank group in part of the consortium loans for large scale projects during past years was valued at over HK\$100 million.

was increased by the same group for public utility debts - Hong Kong, according to Mr. Lin, was put at over HK\$540 million for the Kwai Chung container terminal project alone and more than HK\$520 million each for the underground railway and for the Eastern Harbour Tunnel. When debts involved greater loan

offered by the bank group as a member of consortium include the Kwai Chung power distributing centre, the Tate's Cutt tunnel, a financing item undertaken by the Hong Kong Electric Company Limited and the Lantau Island expressway related to construction of a new airport.

The bank group meanwhile made use of various channels and forms to raise foreign capital for communications and energy items undertaken in the Mekongland while at the same time playing an important role in negotiating concession loans with striking success in helping improve conditions for basic civil engineering projects in the Mekongland.

**Activist Denied Entry to UNHCR As Classes Start**

P. B. S. 100

[7.1] XINHUA (China's de facto emissary in Hong Kong, besides a blacklist of political dissidents, a labour activist, former Democratic Alliance committee member Lee Cheuk-yan was barred from entering XINHUA's headquarters in Happy Valley yesterday. The spokesman with which he was identified and stopped at the gate of XINHUA has confirmed this that there was a blacklist and he figured high on it. Mr Lee is a well-known activist in Hong Kong.

"If they haven't got such a blacklist, how can they catch me so fast when I am entering XINHAI? A for an unarranged meeting?" Mr Lee asked. His fellow labour colleague and negotiator Lau Chi-shek said the ejection of Mr Lee was "unhealthy" and had asked XINHAI "A to stop being rude to a local citizen."

Mr Lee was a part of a seven-member delegation from the Committee for the Retirement Protection Scheme which was invited to meet XENBIIA staff to discuss the proposed pension plan. As the delegation entered the building, Mr Lee was intercepted and told to leave. The others were allowed to stay for the meeting. No reason was given. The XENBIIA security men just said it was better for Mr Lee to stay outside XENBIIA. No agency staff could be reached for comment.

I think they invited me because I am a committee member of the All Hong Kong Citizens' Alliance in Support of the Chinese Pro-democracy Movement. Mr Lee said. He was allowed to go inside XINHAI's office to discuss the Basic Law with the officials. Mr Lee said one of the alliance's affiliated members, the Federation of Civil Servants Unions, was even invited to meet the Director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Li Peng, in May. The alliance's associates were also asked to go to Beijing to celebrate the coming National Day. Former union chairman Michael So, however,

that his group was more cordially received because it was with an affiliate to the alliance. Mr Lee said there was a double standard.

The delegation, which started yesterday, cancelled the press conference in protest, insisting it could not go on with "a good friend outside... I am disappointed about this, as I just came here to discuss a social issue rather than a political one. But still I was invited," Mr Lee said. "Nobody tells me I am not allowed in China, but now I am not allowed into XINBEI. I even with an appointment, XINBEI had not requested a list of the delegation members. The delegation left a petition letter at Xinhua.

#### **Large Drug-cutting Center Raided; Heroin Seized**

1994/CHI-94-171 Hong Kong 157285 11/09/94

By Michael Bocciotti

Text: The number of drug-cutting centers found in Hong Kong has risen sharply in recent months, police said yesterday after the largest heroin seizure in the territory this year.

On Wednesday, Narcotics Bureau officers completed a series of raids in a syndicate's operation that had been bringing in heroin from the Golden Triangle for the Hong Kong market. The highlight of the operation was a raid on a cutting center in Laguna City, in which police found about 40 kilograms of heroin. The packaged drugs were found in a rented flat along with chemicals and equipment used to prepare the drugs for distribution. The drugs alone had an estimated retail value of \$100 million.

Arrested were a man, 41, and his wife, 22. They will appear in the Eastern Magistracy today charged with trafficking in and manufacturing a dangerous drug. Police said the flat was rented in the wife's name, probably in an attempt to conceal the syndicate's activities. A small amount of heroin was also found in the man's car. The heroin was divided into 111 units of 100 grams.

Police said that judging by the appearance of the drugs, the shipment had probably been sitting in a mainland Chinese warehouse for some time. It looked like it was stored in a damp area. It was wrapped in plastic and was quite rain-soaked. Inspector Peter Dimouche said because of bad weather in Hong Kong and most of southern China, through which heroin from the Golden Triangle is transported, large quantities intended for the Hong Kong market had been held up in warehouses, police believe. The temporary hold in determine had created a shortage in the territory, driving up prices.

Aside from the drugs, police found several pieces of equipment used to prepare the drugs for distribution. These include quantities of caffeine and stricheneine, nandrolone and hydrochloride salts used to increase

the drugs. It was the biggest cutting center we've found so far this year, Dimouche said. Such facilities are used by syndicates to break down large quantities of drugs, the smaller units are then mixed with chemicals to lower their purity, suitable for retail sales.

Dimouche said several other cutting centers had been found in Hong Kong this year. In the past most of the process was believed to have been done in China. Dimouche said more centers had been uncovered because police had stepped up activities in this area. The centers had been found in several different areas of the territory, including Mid-Levels. They've always been here but they tend to be proliferating at the moment, Dimouche said.

The other large seizure of heroin this year was in March when a bag, worth \$10m, was found on the sandbank south of Lamma Island. The narcotics, weighing 100 kg, had been dragged along the sea floor off the southern tip of the island. No arrests have

#### **PNR Objects to Step-Land**

1994/CHI-94-171 Hong Kong 157285 11/09/94

By Ross Bell

Text: Britain and China have again failed to agree on how much power should be given to the future airport authority responsible for building and administering Hong Kong's airport at Chek Lap Kok. This emerged during a joint Liaison Group (JLG) specialists' meeting over financing for the airport authority. China's approval is required so that money can be borrowed from private sources.

A Hong Kong-based Chinese official said China could not give the go-ahead for the financial package because many aspects were related to the Airport Corporation Bill, about which the mainland still has reservations. The official said that China was particularly unhappy about the wide powers to be given to the airport authority. It would have authority to "acquire, hold and dispose of all kinds of property including land, grant leases of land including parts of buildings or structures, or... change or otherwise encumber all or any part of its land or other property." As well, the authority can "enter into, or jointly with another person or persons, negotiate, develop or alter any land held by it."

The Chinese official said China had been paying special attention to the authority's power over the use of land. The airport authority does not have the right to sell the whole airport if it wants to do so, the official said. The main objective is to bring the airport authority under the absolute control of the Hong Kong government and the future Special Administrative Region government. And, at the same time, the organisation itself of course should be able to run its own business without unnecessary Government interference.

Britain answered 14 questions from China on the Airport Corporation Bill at the last IAC airport committee meeting in June. It is understood that questions concerning the bill, including the power of the airport authority, are being handled along with discussions on other aspects of financing the multi-billion-dollar airport, such as capping the corporate debt of \$2.8bn and the monitoring role of the IAC airport committee. Britain has agreed in principle that the borrowing by the Airport Authority and the Mass Transit Railway Corporation would not exceed \$2.8bn. It has also agreed that the IAC airport committee and the airport consultative committee should monitor and controls of the future airport authority. The wording of the airport agreement itself is still being negotiated.

### Macao

#### Li Peng Meets With Macao Governor in Beijing

FBIS-CHI-1994-071 Beijing LIAONII 11 Aug 94  
1-AFT 11 Aug 94

Text) Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Li Peng, meeting with Macao Governor Venceslau Rocha Viana here today, said that the Chinese Government's policy on Macao is consistent and firm.

He noted that the Chinese Government, having met on the policy of the country two systems, will strictly abide by the articles of the Sino-Portuguese joint declaration and Macao Basic Law so as to maintain Macao's stability and development.

Li extended a welcome to the governor. He said that the friendly cooperation between China and Portugal in various areas has kept growing in recent years and high-level visits between the two countries have been increasing.

Chinese President Yang Jisheng, Vice-President Li Peng and Li Xueqian have visited Portugal, and Portuguese Prime Minister António Guterres visited China last April. Li recalled

The smooth development of bilateral relations has laid the basis for the cooperation between the two nations on the Macao issue, Li said, adding that the Macao issue is an important part of Sino-Portuguese relations.

To maintain good relations between China and Portugal and between the Chinese mainland and Macao will benefit the social stability and economic development of Macao, the premier said.

Noting that Sino-Portuguese joint declaration became effective on 20 December 1999, Li said a lot of work to implement it and bilateral cooperation has been effected, Li said.

In recent years, he acknowledged, some problems of common concern have been solved through joint efforts. He said that progress has been made in carrying out the

the three major issues—language, the civil service and law—during the transition period.

"We hope that the Macao Government will continue its attention to the three issues for a final proper settlement of the issues," Li said.

Li praised the governor for "having done a lot of work which is helpful for the smooth settlement of the Macao issue."

However, Li noted that China and Portugal still have a lot of "hard work" to do in the year 1994 in drawing near, and the two countries should solve the remaining problems based on the principle of friendly consultation.

He also said he hoped that the Macao Government would further strengthen cooperation with China on issues relating to Macao's smooth transition and the transfer of power in order to help maintain Macao's stability and development.

"We believe that the smooth transition of Macao and the smooth transfer of power will be surely achieved through the friendly cooperation and joint efforts of the two sides," Li said.

Venceslau Rocha Viana recalled his previous two meetings with Li Peng in 1991 and 1992, respectively, and to spoke highly of the important contributions that have been made by the Chinese Government and the premier himself for the development of bilateral ties and the settlement of the Macao issue.

He said he was happy to see that China has made remarkable progress in its economy and social life. He also said he fully understands that China needs a stable environment for its modernization construction.

China's stability and development are conducive to the peace and development of the world as a whole, and China's prosperity and stability will fundamentally guarantee Macao's prosperity and stability, the governor said.

The Portuguese Government and the Chinese will continue to make efforts for the further growth of bilateral ties and for the smooth settlement of the Macao issue, he affirmed.

#### Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Governor in Beijing

FBIS-CHI-1994-071 Beijing ZBONIAC 11 Aug 94  
1-AFT 11 Aug 94

By reporter Li Wei (2621 02510)

(Text) Beijing, 11 Aug (ZBONIAC) -- (1994-071-1-AFT) -- Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Jiang Enfu had a four-hour talk with Macao Governor Venceslau Rocha Viana this morning. Both sides reviewed their good cooperation on the Macao issue in recent years, which has been on started in accordance with the Sino-Portuguese joint

—Liaison and understand and deeply exchanged views on issues related to Macao's transition.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said that the talks were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship.

At the beginning of the talks, which were held at the Chinese State Guest House, Liang Huabu first offered a speech to Governor Vieira, current and. Later, he said, Sino-Portuguese relations have been very good since the Declaration has opened, and both of us are cooperating with each other well in accordance with the Seven Declaration on the Macao issue. He said that the Sino-Portuguese relations are currently not much of an issue, and issues related to Macao's transition are the main concern. We believe that such an atmosphere will help improve our mutual understanding and further our consultation and cooperation.

Li said that he was given a chance through the talks to know more about and relevant Chinese policies, and he would have the opportunity to meet Li Peng once again, and this would be a good occasion. He said he knew that Premier Li Peng was very concerned about the Macao issue and all issues related to issues related to Macao's transition. He also knew that the goal of the Chinese government is to create a better future for Macao and Macao's prosperity and stability.

Li also stressed yesterday at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister. This is his second visit to China and Beijing in November 1984. It is reported that in Beijing, the premier will meet with Li Xiannian, Wang Nansing and Hu Qiaomu.

#### Further on 1. Incompetence of Information Bureau

Source: *China Daily* (Beijing), 15/7/85, p. 1985A, col. 1

#### 2. Incompetence in Macao

Biographical notes describing the Chinese Foreign Affairs and Incompetence was

internal government reference material that was inserted into an official press kit through carelessness and incompetence. Macao newspapers reported yesterday. The press kit, which severely embarrassed Macao's Governor, General Vasco Rocha Vieira, during his trip to Beijing, was shown to senior Macao officials before it was inserted into the press pack, one newspaper claimed. The Macao Government Information Bureau's material, two pages of type-written notes, portray Li as sympathetic with the senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, and the Chinese people.

Vieira, on an eight-day visit to China, has sponsored several times for the political blunder. He yesterday met Li and the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Lu Ping. Both men chose not to name the man. The Premier told journalists before the meeting that Sino-Portuguese relations were very good and "normal". Li said he believed that Macao's transition in 1999 would be smooth and any difficulties would be overcome.

The FUTURO DE MACAO reported yesterday that the biographical notes prepared and penned by the Sino-Government Information Bureau and described in press kit as a "beautiful Pandora's box". The notes had been previewed by the Governor's cabinet, according to the MACAO HOJE. The GAZETA MACAENSE condemned the error to carelessness, incompetence and the ignorance on the part of some officials.

Sources at the Macao Government Information Bureau, whose director, Alonso Lopes, is in Shanghai for a promotional seminar on Macao's economy and tourism, said the notes had been written some time ago by a Chinese political analyst based in Chinese magazines from Hong Kong. The sources said the biography had been intended for internal use only.

The issue here is who decided to insert a note that person and why did no one ever bother to check it before handing it out to journalists, a government information officer said. This case has nothing to do with political advantage, minister congenital or something like that. It's just a case of sheer carelessness, nothing else.

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